

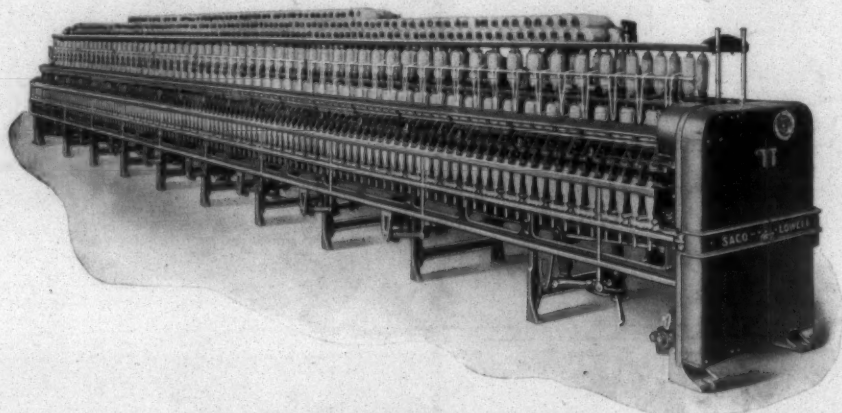
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 20, 1922

NUMEBR 21

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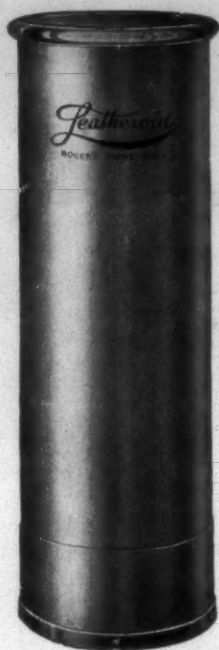
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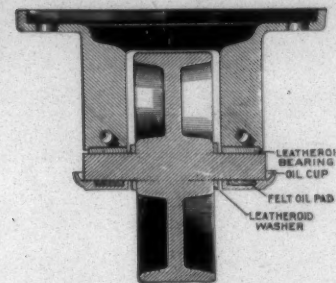
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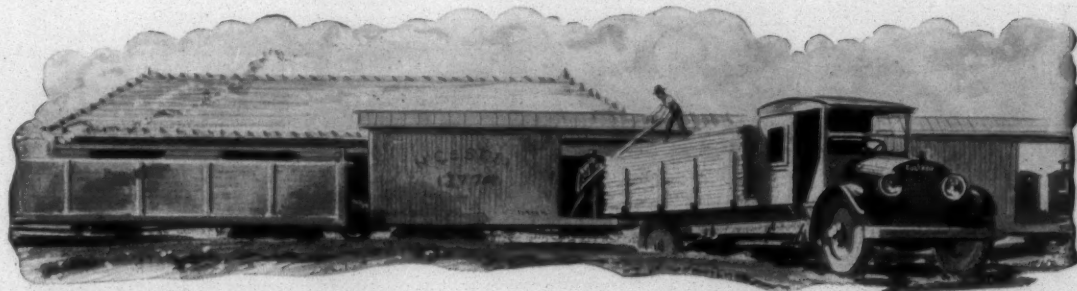
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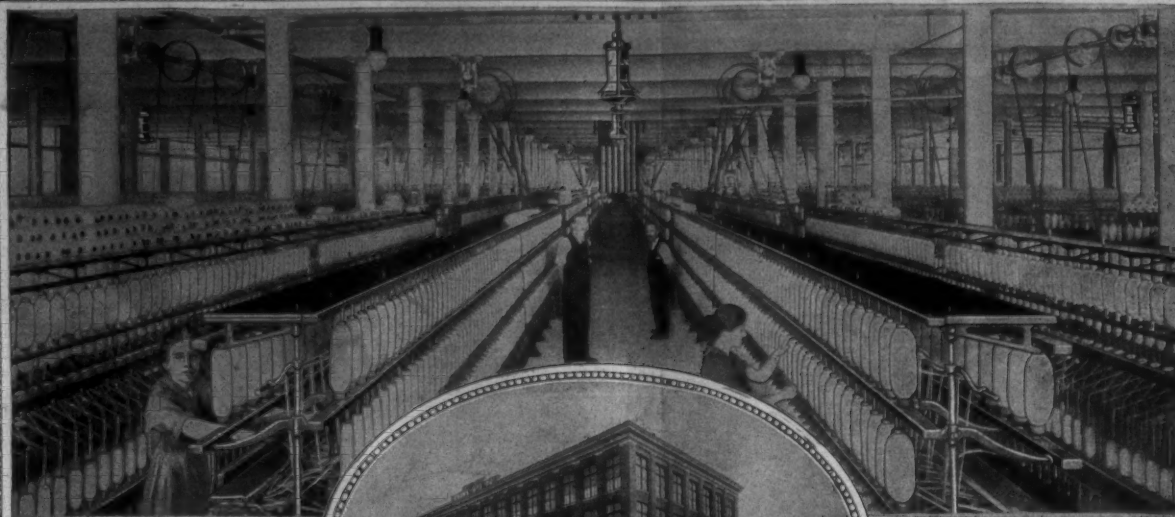
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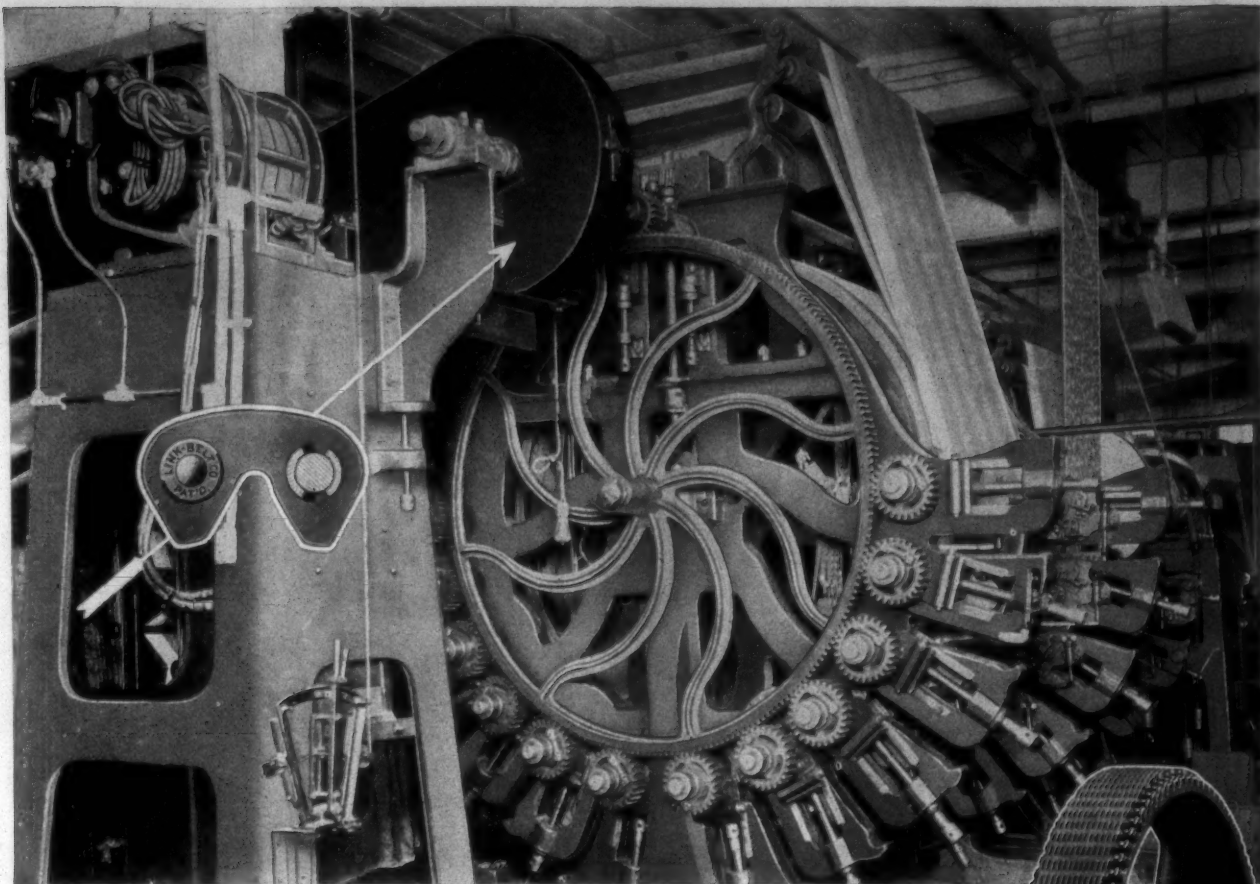
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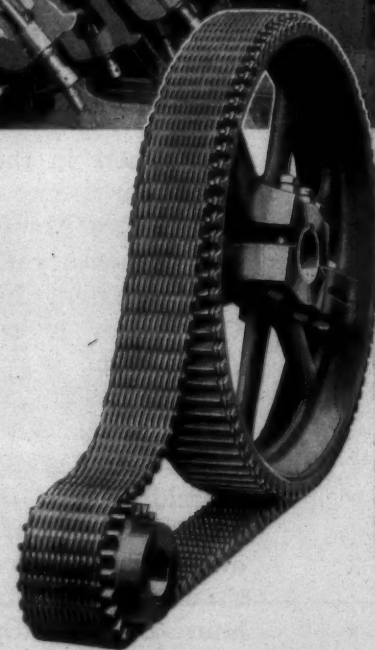


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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 20, 1922

NUMBER 21

Some Phases of The Human Element in Industrial Development

(By Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton, N. C., Chairman, National Committee, American Cotton Manufacturers Association. An Address at the Southern Industrial Conference, Blue Ridge, N. C., July 25, 1922.)

When Secretary Wilson invited me to talk at this Conference, I asked to be excused on the ground that I was but a student of conditions in Southern Mill Villages and, in fact, that I was conducting somewhat of a Sociological Experiment in my own home village of Cramerton, the results of which hardly qualify me as yet to speak authoritatively. He insisted, however, explaining that my case was fairly typical of all the members of this Conference, and that it was not a gathering of so-called experts but largely of earnest workers actually engaged in the study and collection of facts necessary for the solution of the human equation in industry.

As it so happens, my concern in this subject is not simply one of academic and personal interest, nor even only that of an individual employer of labor. Several months ago, for the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, I undertook the preparation of a pamphlet that should contain a compilation of the factors entering into the problem as gleaned from the experience of our own members, many of whom have devoted a great deal of time and money to the various phases of social and co-operative work in their communities, and as reflected in the view and utterances of others most qualified to speak concerning them to the end that all members of the Association might have before them in tabloid form its most salient features, and in the belief that there would result therefrom a standardized, uniform and concerted consideration of the subject in all its different phases that must yield some very vital and useful data in the way of experience and statistics.

Southern textile manufacturers are intensely interested in the labor problem and have in mind the working out of a civic code for industrial communities that shall appeal to the average man whether he be stockholder, manager, worker or any other good citizen. It is felt that such a code would speedily become a minimum policy which all mill

men would endeavor to put into effect in their communities. While a great deal of splendid work is being done in many mill communities, the leaders in the industry will not be satisfied until a certain minimum standard is achieved in practically all of them which shall make it a matter of pride to both employer and employe to proclaim to all the world that they are citizens of any cotton mill village.

With the above brief explanation, you will understand that my desire to pave the way for later calling upon many of you for data and assistance prompted me to accept Mr. Wilson's invitation, and also why I now ask your indulgence in my somewhat sketchy, fragmentary and unusual presentation of a subject on which many of you have probably read widely and thought deeply.

As I see it, the greatest handicaps to the correct solution of sociological problems are:

- (1) Vague and unrelated data.
- (2) The disposition of social workers and students to generalize and draw conclusions from unreliable or insufficient data, and
- (3) The impatience and often prejudices of enthusiasts and zealots, particular of the parlor variety.

Any serious investigation therefore, presupposes a definite and clear understanding of just what kinds and nationalities of communities are under consideration, an understanding of their origin and present state of development and a fair conception of what future expansions may reasonably be expected. It also involves an extended period of observation, the collection of a large mass of data consisting of both facts and impressions, and their examination by a competent and representative committee with the advice and counsel of all whose experience and viewpoint are necessary to fair, impartial and practical conclusions.

That is precisely what is contemplated in this work of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Subject of study:

Although, in most ways applica-

ble to any Southern industrial community, this study will be confined to representative Southern cotton mill communities. Most of you are familiar with the type to which I refer, viz.: A comparatively small town, generally located outside the corporate limits of any municipality and often in the country, therefore self-contained and self-supporting with its own stores, schools, churches, and public utilities, with its dwellings clustered around the mill buildings and all owned by the mill company as a whole or in large part. The citizenship is practically all native-born of Anglo-Saxon descent with a small negro population living in the outskirts or in some segregated district. These surroundings are the direct result of the conditions under which the industry has been established in the South where there are few large cities or even large towns to draw upon for a labor supply. The organization and erection of a Southern cotton mill usually means the laying-off, building and establishing of a village to house and supply the families for an adequate amount of help. As to future expansion, for a long time such towns will usually grow only by the addition of more mills with corresponding increases in size by the same original company, or by closely associated enterprises.

Now, here is a definite concrete proposition, representative of a thousands or more cases embracing the very large majority of Southern cotton mill communities and, with slight modifications, typical of them all. Even when such communities are within the limits of incorporated towns, they are usually outlying and of this same general type. Parenthetically, I would say that the feature about these mill villages which is most open to criticism is the ownership of the dwellings so largely by the corporations. My own observation is that most mill operatives want so much to live near their work that it is well nigh impossible to sell them homes except very near the mills; and, the ex-

perience of many who have risked doing that has been that when sold such houses do not long furnish operatives for the mill but are in demand by petty tradesmen and others, thereby defeating the very object for which they are built near the mills, to the disadvantage of both the corporation and the operatives. I am inclined to believe that it is to the best interest of everybody concerned that the dwellings nearest the mills continue under mill ownership and that those who can be induced to invest in homes take locations further away, the disadvantage in distance being offset by the larger plots available and the other well-known advantages of home-owning and home-building. The migratory instincts of many will have to be overcome before home-ownership is likely to become the rule; perhaps education and training will furnish the answer.

"Feudal Villages of the Mill Barons."

The real truth of the matter is that the "feudal villages of the mill barons," about which the demagogues rant so much, are a very great handicap and something the mill owners would be glad to unload and get rid of. How much of an advantage in that respect the Northern mill man enjoys, all of which money is invested in mill buildings and producing machinery, compared to his Southern competitor who has probably an average of one-third of his entire capital tied up in a village which is not only a heavy initial investment but also a source of constant and continual expense. The average charge for rent is twenty-five cents per room per week including electric lights, water and sewerage—not even enough to keep the houses painted and in repair, and that small amount more than offset by village and welfare expense so that it is really a totally unproductive investment. It has been demonstrated that this free rent equivalent and general village and welfare expense amounts to \$4.36 per operative per week, which is another way of saying that the Southern mill operatives enjoys an advantage of

\$4.36 per week over the representative Northern mill operative who usually lives in a city and has to pay out of his wages an amount equal to that sum for the things his Southern brother gets free. Now that statement brings on more talk, for it is really not a gift; on the contrary, one of the topics under very serious consideration by our American Cotton Manufacturers Association is how best to handle that method which is after all but a bookkeeping transaction, that the employees will not only realize that it is a real item in their compensation, that it is really a part of their pay, and also that the public generally may realize that Southern cotton mill workers are not so poorly paid as appears on the surface.

Compensation and the Psychology of Labor.

One of the things that is foremost in every man's mind, is compensation, and as such it will be considered at length not merely the wage in dollars and cents or even in rent or other equivalents; but, insurroundings, associations, and everything that contributes to the health, happiness, self-respect, and satisfaction of the aims and aspirations of himself and family.

It is appreciated that the problem is not and will not be solved merely by the mill company providing mill buildings well lighted, heated and ventilated; nor by well-running machinery equipped with all safety devices; nor by easy work hours under sanitary conditions; nor by good houses, schools, churches, community houses, Y. M. C. A. buildings and playgrounds; nor by good streets, pure water and food supplies—but rather by the characters of the managers, foremen, law officers, nurses, community and Red Cross workers, Y. M. C. A. men, teachers, preachers and all who come into contact with the daily life of the people. The psychology of labor is something not to be dismissed as academic. I have been very much interested in an article on that subject that appeared in the May issue of Harper's Magazine by Prof. Edward L. Thorndyke, of Columbia University, New York, from which I take the liberty of quoting a few extracts:

"Most of us have been taught to think of labor as a necessary evil which men are bribed to carry on with wages or profits, much as we have been taught to think of east as where the sun rises and west as where it sets, or of two and two as making four. Man is cursed with labor since Adam; the less he has of it the better. Freedom from productive occupations is the Eden we all crave. Shorter hours and higher wages are the two rails on which the world's workers move toward welfare. So we have been taught.

"We may perhaps concede that labor has a value for health and morality, and that we shall enjoy heaven better for having toiled on earth. But intrinsically, from the simple selfish point of view of the laborer, labor is a cloud whose only silver lining is wages. To keep the world going so many tons of coal must be mined, so many bushels of wheat raised, so many yards of cloth

woven; and the world labors to produce these rather than go without them. Labor is a suffering endured only because it prevents the greater suffering of lacking what the wages or profits would have bought.

"Labor laws, labor disputes (at least on the surface), and welfare schemes for laborers reflect and, in the main, confirm this view. It is, however, an unsound and dangerously incomplete view of the psychology of labor. A sound and adequate view of human nature in its relation to labor must take into account all the important facts about productive labor, not merely the fact that much of it to many persons is objectionable. It must consider all the conditions and results of labor as well as the contents of the pay envelope.

"First of all, activity of body or mind is not intrinsically objectionable to human beings. On the contrary, if the activity is within the individual's capacity in quality, quantity, and duration, so as to be done without strain, it is intrinsically desirable. Boys and men leave their farm chores to engage in more violent activity in hunting. The lawyer stops thinking of his brief in order to think harder in a chess game. The housewife abandons the family mending to do fancy embroidery.

"Nor is productive labor intrinsically more objectionable than the same activity undertaken for sport. Human nature has no predilection for the useless as such. On the contrary, the child would prefer to have his mud pies edible, the hunter would prefer to secure a useful trophy, the lawyer would enjoy his game of chess no less if by some magic it made two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Indeed, it adds somewhat to his enjoyment if he thinks of it as valuable mental training or a healthful mental relief.

"In fact, there is hardly a gainful occupation that is not used as a cherished pastime by some men or women. Rowing a boat, driving a team, maintaining a garden, overhauling and repairing an automobile, managing a farm, and breeding livestock, are easily observable."

"Wages and profits are rarely the only reward for labor. Many workers work to some extent for love of the work. Still some are paid in part by the approval of their skill and achievements receive. Some are paid in part by the sociability of the workers or the friendliness of the boss. In fact, almost every fundamental human appetite may be gratified to some extent by productive labor."

Five Fundamental Trends.

"There are five fundamental trends in human nature which specially deserve our consideration. The first is the satisfyingness of activity, physical or mental, at which one can succeed. Man tends to do something when he is wakeful as truly as to rest when fatigued. Continued idleness is seductive when accompanied by sociability, or stimulation by novel sights and sounds, or a sense of superiority to those who cannot afford to be idle, or opportunity to display one's power or

wealth; but merely idleness per se, as in a sanitarium or jail, is attractive only to exhausted bodies or minds. The labor problem is not so much to bribe men from idleness to activity as to induce them to be active in ways that are advantageous to the community.

"The second is satisfyingness of mastery. To have other human beings step out of the way, bend the knee, lower the glance, and obey the command, is worth more than fine gold to most men and to many women. It would be an interesting study to ascertain whether a plumber has a helper, a farmer a hired man, a waiter a bus boy, and so on, simply because these helpers really increase efficiency, or partly because the plumber, farmer, and waiter thus have some one on whom to gratify their craving for mastery.

The third is the satisfyingness of submission—to the right kind of man. Contradictory as it may seem, it is as natural for human beings to submit to the person whose size, looks, voice, prowess, and status make him an acceptable master, as to exercise mastery themselves where they can. The same man who enjoys submission almost to the point of serility to some business giant, or to some hero of baseball, or even to his wife. The strength of this tendency to submission loyalty varies, being much greater in some men than in others, and greater in general in women than in men. The same man who excites ready loyal submission in some, may thus excite rebellion and attempted contra-mastery in others; and some men may never, as workers, find a foreman whose power over them is not a constant irritation."

"Next to be considered is the satisfyingness of company and cheerfulness. Man is by nature gregarious and fond of human happiness about him. He likes to have human beings around him, and to have them smiling and laughing rather than peevish and sad. The department store and factory are actual relics to many girls whose home life is essentially a complaining mother and crying children. Many a young man gets enjoyment from the bustle of the office very similar to that for which he pays at the amusement park or on the excursion steamer.

"Last and most important is the satisfyingness of that feeling that one is somebody of consequence, who is or should be treated respectfully by his community, which we may call the love of approval. The human animal derives keen satisfaction for humble approval, as by admiring glances of anybody, and from all forms of approval of those whom we esteem. The withdrawal of approving intercourse by our equals or superiors, and looks of scorn and derision from anybody, provoke a discomfort that may strengthen to utter wretchedness. Besides these outer signs of approbation, man reacts to his own inner image of himself. If men neglect or scorn him, he may derive some satisfaction from concluding that they do not appreciate him properly. Religion often is a comfort by its assurance that in the sight of God and in a future life he will have a sta-

tion above those rich and successful in this.

"Now this hunger for consideration, approval, and eminence is one of the great moving forces in human life. Under present conditions in America it deserves to be ranked along with the primary motives of physical hunger, sex, and craving for physical safety, and the intolerance of bodily pain."

"It may be accepted as axiomatic that labor which adds to the laborer's sense of worth and consideration by those whose opinion he lives for has a plus over its money wages, and that labor which detracts therefrom has a lack which wages or some other considerations must supply."

"More than this, we must, if we wish to understand a labor problem, consider the total situation of which the job is a part. Human nature tends to attribute to any obvious external fact, such as a locality, or a person, or a job, whatever feelings have been associated with it, regardless of whether it is really their cause. Thus a workman, really upset by the illness and peevishness of his wife, may think that his work is too hard, his machine not properly adjusted, or his foreman unfair. It makes a difference to the laborer, just as it does to his boss, whether his home is comfortable to him, whether he can digest his food, whether the community in general is peevish and miserable.

A factory does not and cannot live to itself alone. Its jobs acquire merit or demerit from total community conditions. Sagacious employers realize this. It is a main reason why they so abominate the presence of the mere agitator, professional or amateur. The mere agitator, they claim, does nothing of any value to the workers, and does much harm to both the employers and employees by replacing a general peacefulness and content and good feeling with irritability and suspicion."

"Finally, there is to some extent a different labor problem for each laborer. What is objectionable and what is attractive in each job and in the general community conditions associated with that job will vary enormously with individuals. Partly by inborn nature and partly by the circumstances of training, individuals vary in physical strength, in acuity of vision, in the endurance of the eye muscles, in love of order and system, in neatness, in memory, in whatever trait may be in question."

"It seems certain that the acceptance of the facts reviewed here will help to improve the management of labor by employers and by workers themselves. By reducing what is really objectionable in labor, rather than by reducing labor indiscriminately, by attending to its immaterial as well as its material rewards, by considering the total situation as it influences the worker rather than the job just as it appears in the company's scheme for production, and by studying men as complex individualities we may hope to get more and better work done with more satisfaction.

(Continued On Page 10.)



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Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Spooling.

The spooling department, although of minor size as compared with other departments of the mill, is no less important in its work and requires the attention of the superintendent as much as any branch of the textile manufacturing industry. In the spooling of warp yarns for the varied descriptions of textures woven in all mills there is always more or less trouble with the way in which the yarn is prepared. Kinky yarn, for example, is not only bothersome and wasteful in the weaving but also in the spooling. Kinky yarn will wind off from a bobbin in kinks and snarls pretty much as shown in the drawing illustrating a shuttle end with the bobbin in Figure 1. Here it can be seen that the excess of twists in the yarn causes it to pull off from the end of the bobbin in loops instead of in a straight line as would be the case if the strand was properly twisted. These kinks are often so firmly fixed in the thread that they pull through the eye of the shuttle and enter the shed of the loom intact. Then when the goods come off from the loom many of these snarls remain projecting through the texture on both the face and the back of the cloth and have to be tediously and slowly removed by the specking girls in the finishing department.

If the kinky yarn is to be made into warps, it will be observed that the snarls come off from over the end of the bobbins on the pegs of the spooling frame as illustrated in Figure 2. Instead of pulling off straight, as would be the case if the yarn were not twisted too hard, the thread retains the kinks and while some pull out under the tension others continue and are wound on the spool.

Some of the kinks will hold their form through the warping operation and get woven into the goods in the loom. If the kinky condition of the yarn is noticed by the superintendent in time, he can prevent further trouble by having the number of twists per inch reduced in the spinning. Frequently, however, the abnormal amount of twist is not detected until a good part of the lot is spun. Then steaming has to be resorted to. This consists in putting the bobbins in a metal or wooden tank and introducing sufficient steam through pipes in the bottom to thoroughly impregnate the yarn on the bobbins. The steam will make ample moisture to relieve the hard, twisted condition of the yarns without injuring them.

Bad Knots Often Made by the Spoolers.

If the girls at the spooling frames get into the habit of tying poor knots, there will be considerable trouble experienced in the dressing of the warps and in the weaving of the goods. The poorly

tied knots will not only separate thereby causing the dressers and the weavers the extra work of tying them again, but if such knots get woven into the cloth they will show and add to the list of imperfections.

The girls at the spooling frames should be instructed in the science of making good, small and substantial knots. I have seen them make knots as bad as that shown in figure 3 so that when the knot reached the eye of the guide in its passage to the spool from the bobbin the knot would catch in the wire of the eye at A and break. If someone gives the girls instructions in tying knots, troubles from this source will cease. And often no one is sufficiently interested to do so until the superintendent takes a hand in the matter. He sees the result of bad knots in the finishing room and the finishing room and the person in charge of the spooling department may not.

The regulation square knot is tied as shown in Figure 4 and is used in many spooling departments with as good results as obtainable from any knot.

Holes in the Spools.

A careful spooler will not turn out a spool in the condition shown in Figure 5. But all girls in the spooling room are not careful for all of us have seen spools in which one or more holes prevails as a result of letting the spooling frames run after an end has broken off. This results in the depressions in the spool as shown. After a hole is once made it cannot be corrected unless the spool is run without all of the ends except the one or two ends needed to fill out the blank spaces. And this is seldom done. The spool goes to the dressing ma-

chine with the ends missing, and these ends have to be made up with extra ends tied up on the spool frame. Another defect is at the right of the spool where the yarn has been allowed to pile up on the edge so that the spool head is partly covered. This end will pay off loosely in the dressing as the circumference is larger and a loose end will be made in the warp. The holes in the spools are easily prevented by the girls keeping all ends tied up. The outside end is prevented from piling up on the head of the spool by adjusting the spool on the drum so that one head will not be closer in than the other. Usually when the outside end on one side piles up, the outside end on the other side of the spool makes a hole as it has so much extra space to fill. Figure 6 is a cross section of the shed of a loom, showing the harnesses and a number of loose ends of threads drooping in the shed.

This is what happens when the spoolers allow loose ends to get by. These ends will be in the way of the shuttle and get cut, chafed and broken by its point. The tension on the ends which were properly spooled and warped is ample to retain the ends in a straight line and preserve the tension required to form a full open shed through which the shuttle may be driven without engaging obstructing threads. As this tension will be lacking in loosely spooled ends the result will be as shown in the drawing.

If the warp threads are properly spooled they will pass through the dents in the lease reed of the dressing frame without trouble. But if there are poorly made knots in the threads, or if there are loose or tight ends on the spools, there is danger of the ends catching in the space which sometimes occurs when the lead filling splits away a little from its position as indicated by the arrow in Figure 7. If, however, the reed is in such a condition from this cause that minor knots and only partially loose threads have a tendency to catch, the reed should go to the shop for resoldering of the dents.

Chinese Imports of Cotton Cloth.

Imports at Shanghai of cotton cloth for the first five months of the current year were as follows: Gray shirtings—British 530,000 pieces, Japanese 67,000, American 61,000; gray sheetings—American 200,000, Japanese 196,000, and British 27,000 pieces. (Cablegram from Commercial Attache Julian Arnold, Shanghai.)

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The "AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE" is the only Cotton Exchange in the United States chartered for the purpose of buying and selling cotton in both Spots and Futures in lots of 10 BALES and multiples thereof.

The "AMERICAN" is also the only Cotton Exchange in the country whose contracts call for delivery to be made in the ten most advantageously located cities of the South in addition to New York. The great value of this plan is too apparent to require detailed comment here.

After a little over two years the "AMERICAN" has achieved exactly that which THE LARGEST COTTON EXCHANGE IN AMERICA had accomplished at the end of its twenty-third year, the memberships on the "AMERICAN" selling today for the same price as those on the older exchange sold at that time.

The volume of business transacted on the floor of the "AMERICAN" daily, weekly and monthly has made the marvelous increase of OVER 3,000 per cent in just two years, proving beyond all dispute that the Exchange is fully meeting a long felt commercial need.

The "AMERICAN" owns and occupies its own office building in the financial center of New York City, and in addition to being self-supporting is even now making substantial net profits—and remember only a good beginning has been made.

CHARTERED by the State of New York, efficiently guided by officials whose many years' practical experience with every phase of cotton, from planting to manufacturing, gives them mature executive judgment, and embracing numerous active members of proven capacity and trustworthiness as brokers, THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE is deserving of the support of all who are interested in Cotton.

OF INTEREST TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON

Any of the Members of THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., listed below will be glad to open up negotiations with Mill Owners, Planters, Merchants and Cotton Factors with reference to handling their "Hedges" in any amounts from ten bales up on a marginal basis of TEN DOLLARS per bale. These firms will also furnish FREE Weekly Market Letters, and gladly give the highest Banking and Commercial Ratings.

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Martin & Company
116 Broad St.
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Eblin & Company
33-35-37 S. William St.
New York

(These firms are members of The American Cotton Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.)

Some Phases of the Human Element in Industrial Development.

(Continued From Page 6.)
isfaction to all concerned."

"Other things being equal, the American worker will be efficient and happy in proportion as the general life for him, his parents, his wife, and his children is desirable."

The whole article is well worth your reading.

The Child the Hope of Future Southern Industrialism.

A healthy body generally carries with it a healthy mind, a combination that will meet any fair and just employer half way on any subject. The health of the community is therefore, a vital factor in the success of the business establishment about which it centers. While much can be done for the adult by a proper understanding, consideration and surroundings, it is really the child which is the hope of future Southern industrialism. We all know New England's experience where the textile workers of a generation ago have been superseded by foreigners, and their children have drifted out of the mills into other employment. The health, training and opportunities we bring to the children of today will determine very largely whether they will care to be the mill workers of tomorrow. And Southern mill man, therefore, who fails to support child-welfare work and to observe the child labor restrictions that have gradually emerged from the chaos of experimentation, both legislative and industrial, whether compelled to do so by law or not, is a traitor to his industry and to his own selfish interests.

Dr. James H. S. Bossard, of the University of Pennsylvania, writes interestingly in a foreword to the November, 1921, Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, to a few extracts of which I beg to direct your attention:

"Each succeeding stage in the evolution of the modern movement for betterment has carried the emphasis nearer to the inception of life. This may be seen best in a review of its development in England, where it first became an organized movement, definite and self-conscious. Springing out of a new recognition of the eternal worth of individuality, which made its appearance almost co-incidental with modern industry, naturally such a movement concerned itself with the immediate task in hand, which it found in the conditions obtaining in the newly created industrial centers. Thus it began largely as a sanitary effort to clear away the filth in city streets, to look after their lighting, cleaning and policing, and to create proper drainage systems.

"The next steps followed speedily as social intelligence appreciated the human problem beyond the processes of sanitation. The era of factory legislation followed. Hours of labor were regulated, especially for women and children; certain dangerous and unhealthy occupations were forbidden; and many similar matters were brought under state inspection.

"Valuable as such gains were, they

were negative and perhaps, it began to be suspected, too late. A further advance was seen to be necessary. The requirements of the experiment in modern democracy came, too, to emphasize the necessity of an earlier and more positive program. The training and education of future citizens began to be recognized as imperative. The last third of the nineteenth century saw, throughout western civilization, the acceptance of the theory of public education for children. The twentieth century is witnessing the actual application of this theory and the working out of its details and implications.

"No sooner were children gathered together in large numbers, at public command and under public auspices, than a host of problems, ever increasing in number and recognized importance, forced themselves upon the social attention, until gradually, out of this consideration of countless children and their

needs, there emerged childhood as the chief concern and the main emphasis in the present-day social welfare movement."

"Not only has the emphasis in the social welfare movement been shifting from the parent to the child, but an equally significant change in emphasis has been taking place in the 'child-caring' movement itself. The child-saving movement of the nineteenth century has been transformed into the child-welfare movement of the twentieth century."

"Child-welfare is coming to comprehend, then, the welfare of all children, whether specially handicapped or not. It means that 'there is a child-welfare minimum in our democracy that will make that democracy worth saving by insisting that every child must have his full individual chance.'"

Harriet L. Leete, of Baltimore, gives some interesting health statistics relating to childhood:

"What then is positive health?

Positive health may be defined as meaning a body free from any handicaps, physical or mental, with a resistance which enables it to withstand environmental attacks to reduce its power, a vigor which radiates strength and happiness and, back of all this, a spiritual tone which is the keynote of an inspiring personality. Assuredly, it is the prerogative of childhood to have such health placed within its reach. Have we given, are we giving our children opportunities for such all-round development of their physical, mental and spiritual life?

"The findings of the examining boards for the United States army during the late war are convincing woefully negligent of our most precious asset—our children. The conclusions drawn, relative to the 35 per cent of the young men examined who were found unfit for active service, were that the highest percentage of defects was traceable to neglect in childhood.

"Again, facing our problem in an endeavor to know just what it is, we learn from an examination of the twenty million children enrolled in the elementary public schools of the country that the commonest defects among these children are as follows:

- One per cent mental deficiency.
- Five per cent tuberculosis—present or past.
- Five per cent defective hearing.
- 25 per cent defective sight.
- 15 to 25 per cent diseased tonsils or adenoids.
- 10 to 20 per cent deformed feet, spine or joints.
- 50 to 75 per cent defective teeth.
- 15 to 25 per cent malnutrition.

Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, epitomizes as follows:

"There are two schools of active workers interested in the welfare of children at the present time. One of these, and by far the strongest in point of numbers, in the group which holds that the medical and dental clinics are the most important agencies in improving the health of children. According to their view, inspection for the discovery of infected tonsils, adenoids, ear infections or defects of hearing or of vision, faulty posture, decayed teeth and other physical defects, and their prompt and effective treatment, constitute the most effective method of dealing with the problem. They hold that the problem is essentially medical and should remain such.

"The other group of workers who are concerned with the improvement of the health of children, favor the establishment of medical and dental clinics, but maintain that the real problem is one of prevention rather than cure. They believe that the underlying cause of the physical inferiority of the present generation of children lies in faulty development, and that the chief factor responsible for this is faulty nutrition, due to unwise selection of food."

"The results of these two lines of investigation correlate in a surprising fashion, and form convincing evidence that it is time that the

(Continued On Page 27.)

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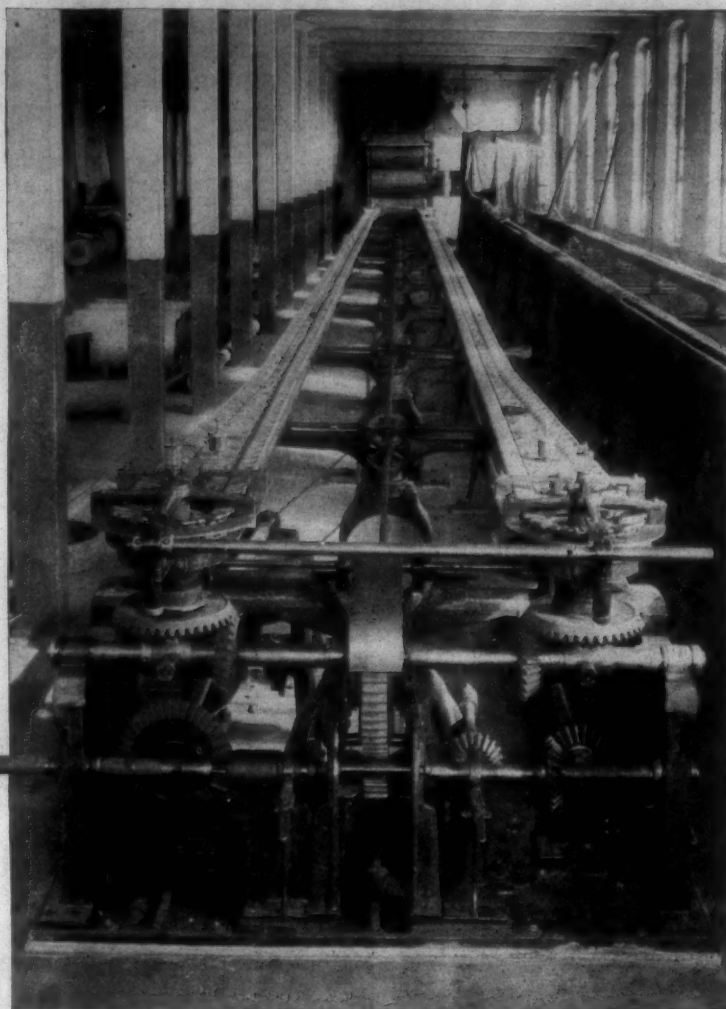
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Practical Discussions by Practical Men

Discussion Page.

The regular page devoted to "Practical Discussion by Practical Men" was suspended during the time the contest on "If I Were Building A Mill" was being published. Now that the contest is over, this department will again be a regular feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

This department is published as a clearing house of information on textile subjects and has proved a very valuable feature of the paper. Interchange of ideas by men in the same line of work is always very valuable and instructive. Whenever you are having difficulty with a machine or in any process of your mill, you are invited to ask for aid through these columns. The large number of readers who are practical mill men assures the information seeker of getting the benefit of some other man's experience who has had the same difficulty.

Question on Combers.

Editor:

I would like to ask through your Discussion Page for information concerning the setting of Nasmith combers. What is the proper setting when operating on one-inch cotton, taking out 14 per cent? I want to know the best setting to get the cleanest stock.

NASMITH.

Repairing Worn Journals.

Editor:

I would like to ask through your paper for information on the best way to repair worn journals on loom beams. As a general rule you can always find in a mill that has been in operation 15 or 20 years the ends of the loom beam journals worn from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ which will let the weight of the beam rest on the gear instead of the stand on loom which will cause wavy cloth. I will appreciate some good live weaver to give me his idea as to the best way to repair these ends.

LOOKER-ON.

Breaking Strength of Ply Yarns.

Editor:

I would like to ask if there are any standard tables published showing the tests to determine the breaking strength of ply yarns? We are all familiar with the methods of testing single yarns, but I would like more definite information regarding the breaking strength of ply yarns. I am informed that on two-ply yarns, for example, the breaking strength should be slightly more than twice that of the same number of single yarns.

I hope that some of those who are well posted on this question will help me out.

BREAKING STRENGTH.

Importance of Cloth Room Grading.

Editor:

I have recently read in your valuable paper a good article on cloth grading and on the importance of cloth room hands. I want to say that I heartily agree. I wish I was intelligent enough to write just how I see the dire need of mill managers and superintendents of realizing the

part that the cloth room overseer and his help plays in their mills.

I have been reading very closely the different Textile papers on the prices quoted on all grades of goods and I am in touch with a few mills. I do not think that we have ever had as much complaint on the grading of the goods. It is a very strenuous time on all the mills. Things that would have past in first two years

ago you dare not let go now but I started out to give you some facts on the cloth room man and his help. The cloth room is what I consider just as important as any room in the mill. That is where the product of the mill is prepared for the market and the reputation of the mill depends on the cloth room force. Therefore the clothroom overseer should be a very efficient man and have good reliable help.

I have been into cloth rooms where if I had been the superintendent I would have run the overseer off without warning. It takes men of intelligence to handle a cloth room as it should be.

I read in our Textile papers some times where the superintendent will take a loom fixer out of the weave room and put him as overseer. I don't suppose he ever graded a piece of cloth in his life. Do you wonder at the agents and buyers kicking. It takes just as long to make an efficient cloth room overseer as in the other rooms. It takes studying and hard work to get to where you can run a cloth room successfully. I enjoy reading the articles on the different subjects in the papers we all appreciate so much.

CLUB FOOT.

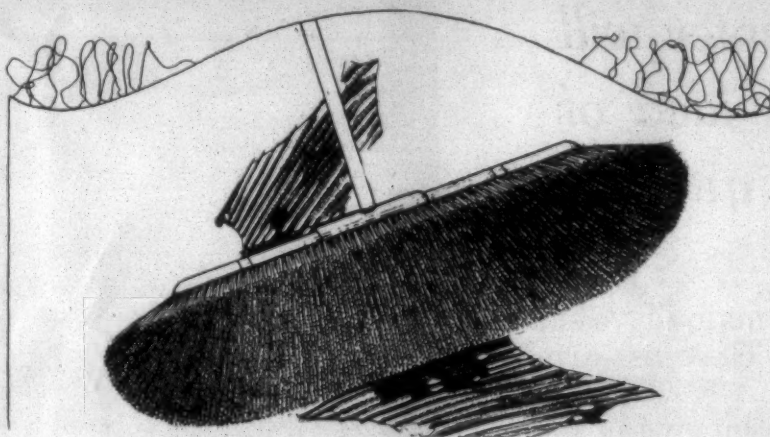
Cotton Goods Report.

Exports of cotton cloth from the United States have been increasing month by month since last January, for which statistics are available. They totaled 60,448,290 square yards, compared with 51,642,030 in April and only 31,036,657 last January. Imports meanwhile have tended to decline. They aggregated only 9,352,239 square yards in May, against 12,144,302 in April and 16,086,754 in January.

Exports of cotton cloth by Great Britain have been increasing during recent months. In May they totaled 341,424,800 square yards, compared with 302,598,200 in April and only 251,954,800 in February. The exports in May of this year were over twice as large as those in the same month last year, the total for May, 1921, being only 145,603,800.

Agenda of Brazilian Cotton Congress.

The Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura has called an international cotton congress at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October 15-18, 1922. Questions to be discussed are the development of cotton production in Brazil and foreign countries; the selection, milling, grading, baling, shipping, and trading of cotton and its by-products; prevention of cotton diseases; international cotton reserve; and other subjects of interest to the production and commerce of cotton. Earlier mention of this conference was made in Commerce Reports for March 13, 1922. Additional information concerning it may be obtained from the Textile Division by referring to file No. 47357.



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They were designed especially to keep the floors of cotton mills in the excellent condition that you would like to see them, and with the proper "motor power" behind them you can depend upon splendid results.

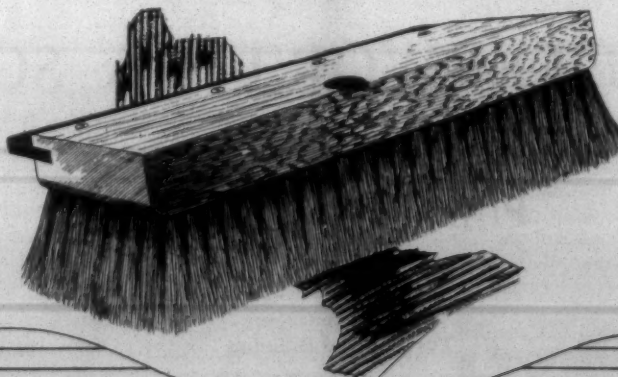
Furthermore, they are made as brushes should be made for floor cleaning, sturdy, heavy, substantial and durable.

The one at the top is our No. 170 Floor Sweep, made of best grade mixed horsehair, set in 12-inch polished hardwood back, solid construction. Price per dozen, \$15.00; each, \$1.50.

At the foot, we show our No. 48 Floor Scrub, which is made of the best grade selected Palmetto bristles; set in solid hardwood, natural finish back, with rubber squeegee, inserted as shown in the picture. Price per dozen, \$24.00; each, \$2.25.

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Protest Return of German Dye Patents

A committee from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, in conference with President Harding in Washington on Friday, presented a memorandum to the president in which it was stated that there was no relation between the action taken against the Chemical Foundation and pending dyestuff legislation. Dr. Charles E. Herty, head of the association, told Mr. Harding that the return of former German dye patents to the German owners would mean disaster to the dyestuff industry in this country.

The memorandum presented by the committee was as follows:

"A committee of manufacturers, representing the organic chemical industry of the United States, headed by the board of governors of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, in considering the problems that now confront them by reason of the Presidential action in directing that the alien property custodian demand the return by the Chemical Foundation of all the alien patents seized by the government, and sold to the foundation under special act of Congress, submits the following statement:

"Prior to the war, there was practically no organic chemical industry in the United States; this was almost wholly controlled by the Germans, and commodities necessary to the safety of the nation, and the health and prosperity of the people were solely in their hands. The Germans took out many thousands of patents in the United States. The sole purpose in holding these patents was to prevent the American manufacturer from building up an organic chemical industry.

"Shortly after the outbreak of the war the supply of German coal-tar dyestuffs, medicinals, photographic chemicals, etc., rapidly diminished; and it became imperative to provide a domestic industry that would be adequate for the country's needs. Therefore, acting upon the strong insistence of Government departments and officials, an organic chemical industry was begun and rapidly developed. The war-time needs of the government were supplied, and the domestic requirements for many dyestuffs, medicinals, etc., provided.

"When the United States entered the war, the alien property custodian was given authority by act of Congress to seize alien properties. Later, by amendment to the trading with the enemy act, the custodian was authorized to sell these properties. In selling one of these properties to an American company at public auction, a number of patents were included.

"The alien property custodian was then confronted with the question of determining whether or not other alien patents seized under act of Congress should be sold at public auction, or protected in such manner as to insure the most certain development of the American industry, while at the same time effectually guarding against monopoly, either domestic or foreign.

"Appreciating the enormous im-

portance of preserving this new industry, extended discussion of the matter by the alien property custodian with all departments and officials of the Government, and committees of Congress, and with those engaged in the industry, developed the fact that no Governmental agency existed, wherein title to these patents could be vested.

"Consequently, after further consultation with the most eminent legal authorities, regardless of political affiliation, it was concluded that the purpose desired could be accomplished only by the formation of a corporation which, as far as possible, should be of a quasi-public nature. The Chemical Foundation, Inc., was the result.

"The Chemical Foundation does not manufacture. It is a quasi-public holding company. Its dividends are limited by its charter. It has paid no dividends. Stockholders have no voting power; control is vested in five trustees. None of these trustees hold any stock, nor are they manufacturers. The president is not paid salary or expenses. All money money received above expenses and dividends, if any, must be devoted under its charter to advancement of chemical science and education. It must grant non-exclusive license to manufacture under patents held by it to any American citizen or company.

"After a full consideration of this plan, the President and the acting secretary of state, under authority of Congress, directed that these patents be sold by the alien property custodian to the Chemical Foundation, which, in the language of the executive order, has been incorporated for the purpose of holding letters patent, trademarks, and similar rights relating to the chemical and allied sciences, as a trustee for American industry, for the purpose of the Americanization of such industries as may be affected thereby, of eliminating alien interests hostile to said American industries, and of the advancement of chemical and allied industry in the United States.

"Fullest possible publicity to every step in this transaction was given by the alien property custodian in his official report to Congress, (pp. 60-62), under date of February 22, 1919, and printed as a public document.

"The character and conduct of the Chemical Foundation repeatedly has been explained to committees of Congress at public hearings, including the very recent investigation conducted under senate resolution 77, by a sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the senate.

"The Chemical Foundation grants non-exclusive licenses to all American manufacturers upon the same terms and conditions. This is a protection to the American people, because it gives everyone an opportunity to take out licenses upon equal terms, thereby effectually preventing monopoly.

"As a matter of fact, many concerns have taken out licenses to manufacture the same product, and

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Condensers	Twisters
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by reason of domestic competition, prices have steadily declined, and in many cases, products formerly sold exclusively by the Germans have been manufactured in the United States, and sold at prices far less than those asked by the Germans, prior to the war.

"The President's letter implies that the amount of money paid by the Chemical Foundation for these patents was inadequate, but the main consideration, apparently, has been overlooked. The main consideration was the assurance that these patents are to be held by the Chemical Foundation in trust for the benefit of the American people.

"Furthermore, attention has not been sufficiently directed to the fact that there is a vast difference in the value of a patent which grants a monopolistic right, and one that is non-exclusive in character, and admits of unlimited competition. Such are the patents owned by the Chemical Foundation, under which licenses to operate are open to every American citizen.

"The attitude of the organic chemical manufacturers toward the administration of the Chemical Foundation is best evidenced by the resolution passed by the board of governors of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association at the meeting on July 11, 1922, which expresses: (1) its appreciation of the patriotism and forethought of those representatives of Government and industry who conceived this plan; (2) its entire confidence in the administration of the

affairs of the Chemical Foundation; (3) the records its appreciation of the personal sacrifices of the Foundation's president, Mr. Francis P. Garvan, who, at the solicitation of the founders of the organic chemical industry in the United States, accepted the presidency of the foundation at its inception, and since that time, without remuneration, has administered disinterestedly its affairs in behalf of the welfare of the United States.

"Nothing could be more disastrous to the American industry than the return to the former German owners of the patents now owned by the Chemical Foundation; nothing could be of greater aid in restoring to the German chemical cartel the monopoly formerly enjoyed.

"Any removal of these patents from their present trusteeship can be regarded by the American industry only as a first step in their eventual return to their former owners, and the consequent loss of the industry to America.

"The American manufacturers who have taken out licenses had implicit faith in the authority of the United States Government to make the sale to the Chemical Foundation. Relying upon this authority, and believing that the Government desired to foster and encourage an industry vital to the needs of the country, they have invested over \$100,000,000, and this will be entirely lost to them, and the loss to the country irreparable, if these patents are restored to the Germans."

Cotton Consumed in June.

Washington. — Cotton consumed during June amounted to 507,869 bales of lint and 53,385 of linters compared with 495,674 of lint and 53,344 of linters in May and 461,917 of lint and 49,296 of linters in June last year, the census bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand June 30 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,332,483 bales of lint and 152,065 of linters, compared with 1,419,936 of lint and 159,251 of linters so held on May 31 and 1,203,364 of lint and 208,507 of linters so held a year ago.

Cotton on hand June 30 in public storage and at compresses amounted to 1,936,025 bales of lint, and 76,386 of linters, compared with 2,561,007 of lint and 94,181 of linters so held on May 31, and 4,300,386 of lint and 255,911 of linters so held a year ago.

Exports during June amounted to 491,079 bales, including 12,678 bales of linters compared with 460,397 including 12,061 of linters in May, and 495,474 including 6,274 of linters in June last year.

Cotton spindles active during June numbered 31,877,015, compared with 31,653,061 in May, and 32,760,904 in June last year.

Statistics for cotton growing states include:

Consumed during June, 336,387 bales, compared with 331,771 in May and 272,784 in June last year.

Cotton on hand June 30, in consuming establishments, 614,754 bales, compared with 685,792 on May 31, and 512,961 on June 30 last year, and

in public storage and at compresses, 1,487,526 bales, compared with 2,055,536 on May 31 and 3,811,003 on June 30 last year.

Cotton spindles active during June numbered 15,533,332, compared with 15,350,285 in May and 14,935,753 in June last year.

Imports during June amounted to 12,662 bales, compared with 14,320 in May and 10,105 in June, 1921.

New Bobbin Factory.

Greenville, S. C. — A new factory in the South for the manufacture of cotton mill bobbins will be in operation in Greenville by October, it was announced last week by D. N. Norris, president of Norris Bros., Inc., manufacturers of shuttles. The new plant will be located on Birnie street, and will employ 100 persons. The exact name of the factory has not been announced, but it will be owned and controlled by the Norris interests, which now own the shuttle factory on Birnie street. The contract for the structure will be let July 19, it was announced.

Italian Silk Goods of High Quality.

Silk goods produced by Italian silk manufacturers compare favorably with those manufactured in other European countries. In cravat silk the product of Italian looms reaches the highest quality in design and color play. Italian umbrella covers also enjoy a good reputation. (Consul General John Ball Osborne, Genoa.)

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FROM sun-up to sun-down, and far into the night when necessary, SHAMBOW Shuttles keep "everlastingly on the job".

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Insist on a shuttle of genuine "SHAMBOW Standard" and be assured that

Your shuttle bill will be smaller

Your interruptions will be fewer

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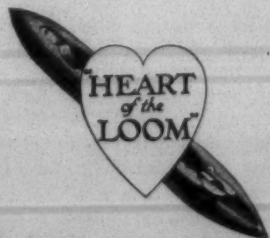
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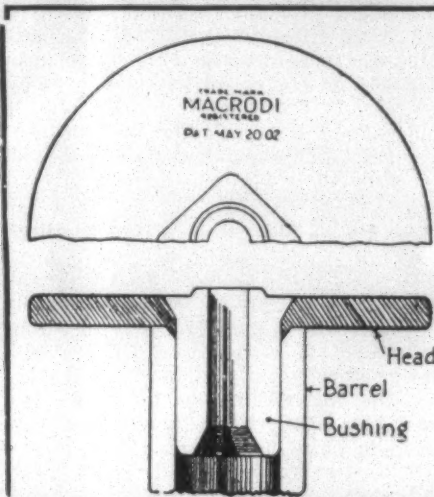
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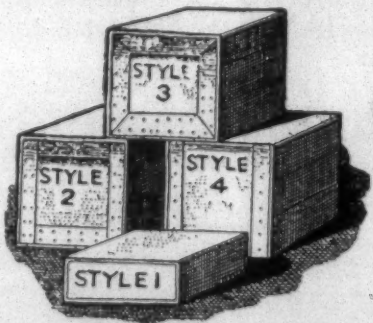
Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool. Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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We manufacture Wood Packing Cases to meet every requirement.

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Drawer 330

North Carolina

Printing by Rollers in the Cotton Industry.

Dyestuffs, the magazine of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, publishes the following abstracts from an article by Arthur Wilcox in Journal of Royal Society of Arts:

The various processes used to impress cloth with a pattern in more or less permanent dye colors are many. Some of these have gone out of use in our time for various reasons. I will name them first.

1. Hand painted. The entirely hand painted, obviously on account of its laboriousness and its co-relative cost in labor.
2. The Hand-filled.
3. The Batik.
4. The Madder style, vat printed.
5. The Copper plate. Replaced by the rotary plate or copper roller.
6. The Perrotine.
7. The Stencil.
8. The Copper roller.
9. The Surface roller.
10. The Hand-block.

So that at the present moment what remains to us and have been proved under present conditions to be sound economic propositions are the three last processes which I will try to demonstrate.

The surface roller recently re-introduced for cotton printing, but in universal use for wall paper, for many years past.

The copper roller introduced as far back as 1783 by Thos. Bell. (It is possible to combine these two in one machine.)

The hand block, almost as old as history and still "going strong," although at the present moment somewhat under a cloud and discredited by reason of its failure to meet the enormous recent demand. (The hand printer, through fear of unemployment, will take only a very restricted number of apprentices.)

May I venture to suggest how it came about that this surface printing of cottons was re-introduced? Some of you will remember a certain vogue of having the curtains and draperies of a room to match the wall paper. A certain eminent French manufacturer and factor of wall paper quite naturally thought the same rollers might with advantage be used for both. Simple designs rarely exceeded six colors were then in fashion. Once, however, having got the process well in hand and its many difficulties overcome, experimenting in more elaborate designs of many more colors was the sequence. This enterprising man of genius has reaped his reward in finding his goods in great demand. Genius is defined as the infinite capacity for taking pains. If one adds to this a high appreciation of design and artistic quality, you have in this Frenchman a successful art producer, compelling the attention of the whole trade by the beauty and artistic quality of his goods. He has, moreover, the satisfaction of now regarding a belated emulation on the part of some English manufacturers.

It is a process that has been in use for many years for the printing of wall papers. The more ordinary method of printing cottons and tex-

tiles by machine has been that of the copper roller, the pattern being engraved into its polished surface in-taglio fashion.

Surface print is a word used in contra-distinction to this by reason of the pattern being raised above the roller.

This roller is of wood, and copper ribbon is driven in edgewise as a border to the forms which are filled in with felt. The copper ribbon stands by itself where mere lines are required in the design.

This felt has a greedy affinity for color and will take up more than it can discharge on the cloth to be printed, some of it remaining absorbed in the felt. This is a demerit, and makes the washing and cleaning for other color samplings a troublesome business. This dye color or heavily charged with "paste" or gum as its vehicle also gets embedded into the interstices between the felted figuration of the design.

It is an uncleanly process compared to the copper roller which is so very easily cleansed, and is the chief reason it has been left so severely alone by the English printer for these many years.

Undoubtedly the process really serves better the purpose of the wall paper printer who uses colors which are more readily removed. Less difficulty would have to be met if no variety or change of color was needed in a cotton pattern to be submitted to the trade, but this is contrary to usage, and many samplings showing many different colorings have to be made. A thorough washing of the roller must be effected each time or a following impression would be contaminated or dulled.

The surface of the roller presented to the cloth so nearly resembles the surface of the hand block that one would be disposed on this account to call it the "rotary block" process. Its qualities as compared with the copper roller print are in its softness of outline and general color tone; also the tendency of the color to what printers call "bleed" and run, giving these prints a more liquid aspect than in those textile printed by the ordinary copper engraved roller. The finished print is very nearly the same as the hand block print and I can well appreciate its being mistaken by the trade. Many instances of this have come under my own personal notice.

1. The first distinguishing feature is its narrow width; nothing yet has been produced over 30 inches. However, a 50-inch cloth may yet come from this process;

2. The register repeats spots on the margin or selvage;

3. No superposition of colors as in the Block print. Each color must impress the plain cloth and each is edged by a darker shade of its own by reason of the profuse color discharge on the cloth;

4. A general tendency to a lower color tone, especially in the French product, which is usually printed on gray unbleached cloth of loose texture;

5. The "mealy" quality in half-tones of the deeper colors due to paste resist (See Half Tone);

6. Light blotches, or grounds,

showing no joining lines as in Block work. In this one particular surface process has an advantage over the hand-made print;

7. A certain streaky effect on the reverse of the print.

The rate of production as compared with hand process is a very different economic proposition; two and one-half to three miles a day as against twelve yards. This will make the latter hand process the only process for those firms that require rare specialties, for an exclusive trade.

The slow and necessarily costly hand block work must forever hold its own as a special product by reason of its restricted output. It can never be made common by an enormous production such as is possible with a rotary process of printing. Speeding-up in any artistic process must inevitably lower its artistic and intrinsic value. In fact the rotary machine is a serious problem in industry by its over-production resulting in forced sales, while on the other hand, limited production gives the block a certain precious quality which alone commands respect apart from its great permanence and artistic quality.

In like manner, if such a simile may be allowed, the precious diamond is only kept precious by restricting its supply from the mines; its value lies not only in its beauty but in its rarity. However beautiful pattern design may be, its beauty soon fades if seen in every house and shop window.

Before proceeding to describe this particular process of printing textiles, we will for a moment consider the copper roller process and its real possibilities. You all know that on the surface of a bright and smooth copper roller the very finest of lines can be expressed by the graver or by an acid corrosive. Also that it is possible to get an effect equal to the finest mezzotint by the hand punch following the stipple or half etch. Such fine qualities of engraving have, however, of late years not been required. To im-

tate rather the breadth and largeness of the block print has been the demand of the trade. It is a matter of opinion whether such productions are a legitimate expression of the process; it may be conceded that the results obtained by this and the surface process are more decorative and less pictorial, therefore more suited to textile ornamentation. But this finer quality of the copper roller has been abused in the past and made to reproduce quite realistic effects which have in the true sense of the word undecorative. Natural flowers very beautifully rendered in all their delicacy equal to the finest mezzotint in softness of shading and gradation of tint are all very good for a framed picture but when repeated over a large surface become tiresome and are not decorative. We have yet to see these same qualities of soft gradation put to a better and more soundly artistic use. In this respect the copper roller process has not come into its own by its abuse, one the one hand reproducing heavy block effects, and on the other by reproducing light and frivolous effects; abuse by under expression, and abuse by undecorative bad designing aiming at mere realism.

It is a thoroughly sound process of impressing cloth with pattern in many ways excelling the surface process, but the prints do not possess those liquid effects which we get from both the surface and hand block print.

The finishing of the cloth in this copper process has yet to be improved; a certain stiffness is generally present which compares unfavorably with the soft draping quality of the surface print.

Here, however, I may add a word of warning to the printer of surface goods. This artistic draping quality has been due to putting the design on to cloth with little substance. It has been disappointing as a covering material for furniture on account of its flimsy texture. We cannot have it both ways, however, and

(Continued on Page 24.)

Seaboard Air Line Railway

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 20, 1922

The Blue Ridge Conference.

We attended the Industrial Conference held at Blue Ridge, N. C., last Friday and Saturday under the auspices of the Industrial Division of the Y. M. C. A., and we do not know exactly what to say about same.

We approve of such conferences, but taken as a whole this conference was a failure and most of those who attended left with the feeling that they had wasted their time.

Stuart W. Cramer did read a very able paper outlining the program of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association relative to employees of the cotton mills, but we failed to see any other "meat" or accomplishment in the entire program.

R. B. Wolf, of New York, a man of pleasing personality, made an address on Friday morning and a good portion of the time of the conference was wasted in arguing his theories.

Mr. Wolf claimed that in the paper industry he found the efficiency of the men varied as much as sixty per cent but that through a system of daily reports showing the accomplishment of each man he had been able to bring them up to the point that there was only two per cent between the production of lowest and the highest men.

Mr. Wolf argued that if weavers could be given daily reports of their production and seconds, they would all produce practically the same amount and quality of goods.

The woods seem to be full, these days, with efficiency experts and men who can solve all labor problems by simply distributing pamphlets among the operatives, but for

visionary and impractical propositions we will have to give the prize to the very pleasant and agreeable Mr. Wolf.

It is safe to say that not a man left the conference with any faith in the Wolf theories but time that might have been directed to more practical and useful discussion was consumed by arguments with him.

Another thing that we did not like was the effort to commit, the cotton manufacturers present, to the standards set up by the Federal Child Labor Law.

At supper on Saturday night it was announced that a meeting of cotton mill executives would be held immediately afterwards and on account of the short notice only about twenty mill men attended.

Chas. R. Towson, general industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., presided on the meeting and assisted by one or two cotton manufacturers put over a resolution committing the conference to the child labor standards as fixed in the recent law.

Although the resolution was passed it did not meet with the approval of the conference or even a majority of those who attended the special after supper meeting on Saturday night.

The cotton manufacturers of the South are opposed to any work that will physically injure a boy or girl or interfere with their education but they do not agree that the standards written into the federal child labor law are correct or should be generally adopted.

Even the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor does not agree that the standards are correct. From

investigation they state that some children of thirteen are far better able to work than others of sixteen and they insist upon a "physical age" basis, meaning that a permit to work should be based upon the strength and maturity of the boy or girl rather than upon actual age.

There is absolutely no evidence that it injures a fifteen year old boy to work ten hours per day but without investigation or evidence Mr. Towson succeeded in committing the conference to the standards fixed by the federal child labor law.

There are no young children employed in the cotton mills of the South and there will be none because the cotton manufacturer of each State are trying to adopt laws that will be for the best interests of the young mill operatives. In seeking to interfere in such matters without even making an investigation, Mr. Towson did injure the work of the Industrial Conference.

We heartily approve of the idea of holding the Industrial Conference at Blue Ridge each summer but we are not enthusiastic about the result accomplished at the one just closed.

Why the Railroad Strike?

Realizing that any adjustment of railroad wages should be based upon careful study and investigation, Congress created the Railway Wage Board composed of three railroad employees, three railroad executives and three men representing the public.

After months of study, including, of course, a careful study of the reduction in the cost of living, the Railway Wage Board decided that certain classes of railway employees were entitled to be reduced and so ordered.

Although the reduced wages left them where, because of the reduction in the cost of living, they could buy more food and clothing than during the boom period, they struck and are endeavoring to tie up the entire country.

Employees of railroads are entitled to fair wages but they are not to receive the same high wages that they received when the cost of living was at the top and they could only continue to receive such wages at the expense of the cotton mill operatives and other working people of this country.

The cost of the freight is added to every sack of flour bought by a cotton mill operative and it is not fair that he should pay an extra amount in order to allow railway employees, including a lot of negroes, to draw far higher wages than they could get in any other line of work.

Business has just taken an upward turn and we want to see it continue in that direction, but if this matter must be fought out we had rather see everything stopped until it is settled.

Railway labor is entitled to fair wages but it must be taught that it cannot, at will, take this country by the throat and secure more than that to which it is justly entitled.

Public sentiment is solidly against the railroad strikers because they know that the Railway Wage Board

gave them all the wages to which they were justly entitled.

It is a good time to settle the matter.

Letters That Help Us.

The following letter was sent last week by a cotton mill to a manufacturer of box shooks:

Gentlemen: Seeing you "ad" in the Textile Bulletin a few weeks ago reminds us that we are going to be in the market in the next four or six weeks for some yarn cases, and will thank you to quote us on the following description--in lots of 100 to 500. Cases to be 31" deep, 34" wide, 37 1/4" long, from 1/2" lumber, 2 1/2" cleats. Cleats notched at end. We will thank you for a prompt reply.

Very truly yours,

THE _____ MILLS

Supt. & Manager.

Letters of this kind mean a great deal to the Southern Textile Bulletin, as many advertisers judge a publication by the inquiries they receive, although it is not a correct basis for such judgment.

It, however, takes only a few more words to mention the Southern Textile Bulletin when making price inquiries or sending in orders and letters like the above greatly aid us in securing advertising.

Trustees Will Sell Mill Property.

Greenville, S. C.—By a deed of assignment filed with the register of mesne conveyance, James R. Bates, the property owned by the Riverdale and Saluda Yarn mills of this county was placed in the hands of E. A. Giffill as trustee in order that creditors of the corporation might be reimbursed as far as possible.

Under conditions specified by the assignment all real estate property, the plants, machinery, both raw and unfinished products, notes and accounts on hand were passed into the care of the receivers' trustee by F. H. Cunningham, president, and J. G. Cunningham, secretary and treasurer. Although the deed was drawn and signed July 14 it was not until yesterday filed with the register of mesne conveyance.

In view of the fact that no survey of the property has been made as yet, Mr. Giffill could not yet estimate the probable value of the property nor outline plans for the disposal of it. The deed provides that the property be sold by the trustee. According to the requirements of the paper, all costs on its sale will be paid first and the remaining funds placed proportionately to the debts of the creditors of the concern.

Kenya Colony Desires to Export Fibers Direct.

Large quantities of East African flax fiber, flax tow, sisal fiber, and sisal tow are available for direct export to the United States, Consul William L. Jenkins, Nairobi, Kenya, reports. Further details may be had from the Textile Division upon reference to file Nos. 59260 and 59261.

Personal News

J. H. McKinnon has resigned as superintendent of the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

R. R. Woodside has resigned as overseer weaving at the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., and will live in Gaffney for the present.

Alex Roberts has resigned as superintendent of the Southside plant of the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. W. Kaneer has accepted the position of superintendent of the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. P. Eller, of Altavista, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

E. L. Hege has resigned as agent and general superintendent of the Morice Twine Mills Corporation, Roanoke, Va.

R. L. Sanborn, of West Kennebunk, Me., has been appointed general overseer of the Morice Twine Mills, Corp., Roanoke, Va.

R. L. Short has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Morice Twine Mills Corp., Roanoke, Va.

B. H. Bowen, superintendent of the Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., with a party of friends, has gone on a fishing trip to Morehead City, N. C.

C. N. James has resigned his position at the Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C., to become overseer spinning at the Ronda Mills, Ronda, N. C.

Warren H. Pearman, formerly of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C., is now overhauling spinning at the Lavonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, Lavonia, Ga.

F. W. Barker, Jr., has resigned from the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., and has become associated with The Kaumagraph Company, 209-219 West 38th Street, New York City.

W. F. Osler, who for years has been associated with the Morice Twine Mills, of New York, and who is also a director in the Morice Twine Mills, of Roanoke, Va., has been appointed agent for the Morice Twine Mills, of Roanoke.

W. S. Henderson has resigned as general overseer carding at the American Net and Twine Company, Blue Mountain, Ala., after having held that position for 26 years to become night assistant superintendent with the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

J. R. Worsfold, who recently resigned as vice president and general manager of the George H. Adams Company, latch needle manufactur-

ers, Franklin, N. H., has become associated with Chauncey A. Williams, latch needle manufacturer, Manchester, N. H., as his Southern representative.

Mr. Worsfold will have the sole Southern Agency for the products of the William Corey Company, Seawill Needle Company, and that Needle Company in all of which companies Mr. Williams is heavily interested.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cedartown, Ga.—The interests of the Cook Duck Mill have been sold to the Standard Cotton Mill of this city. These plants are adjacent to each other and the Standard Mill will now convert much of its own yarn into cloth.

Durham, N. C.—The Morven Cotton Mills have been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$200,000, the incorporators being N. O. Rockwood, of Poughkeepsie, John J. Ingle, New York City and Mary K. Jones, Salisbury, N. C.

Newnan, Ga.—At a recent directors' meeting of the Newnan Cotton Mills, a semi-annual dividend of 20 per cent was voted the stockholders from its earnings, and a distribution from the company's surplus equal to 80 per cent of the par value of the stock was also voted—both payable July 1.

Seneca, S. C.—Victor Monaghan Company, Seneca Plant, has awarded contract for the erection of a one-story daylight construction cloth room and warehouse building, 45x150 feet to J. G. Cunningham, Greer, S. C. J. E. Sirrine & Company, Greenville, S. C., are engineers.

Honea Path, S. C.—Chiquola Manufacturing Company have awarded contract for the construction of sewer and water systems for 132 new dwellings to Henry Construction Company, Greenville, S. C. Contract for plumbing to J. G. Arnold, Greer, S. C. J. E. Sirrine & Company, Greenville, S. C., are engineers.

Atlanta, Ga.—O. W. Bowen and W. W. Crews, of Jewell, Ga., have completed the purchase of the White City Mills from the Union Thread Company of Cincinnati. They already have plans under way for doubling the mill's capacity and in addition to making yarn, weaving machinery will be installed. They will employ 100 operatives. The mill has not operated since April. The new owners have been operating a cotton mill at Jewell, but sold out their interests, however in the big mill at Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Plants of the Richmond Spinning Company and the Chickamauga Knitting Mills are now closed down for two weeks, according to announcement today by T. N. VanDyke, treasurer and general manager of the two companies. There are several reasons for closing down the mills. Mr. VanDyke stated that he regarded this as a very good time to take inventory and made any needed repairs especially since the strike of shopmen has demoralized freight service here. Mr. VanDyke can see no improvement in demand for rough underwear, which his plants are producing.

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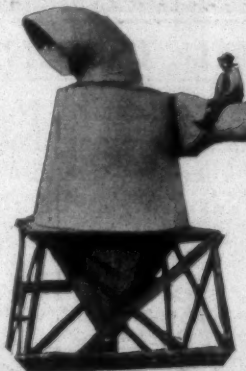
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Charlotte, N. C.

Meridan, Miss.—The Laurendale Mills have let contract for the erection of a large warehouse, and for putting in a new concrete floor in the picker room.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—That at least some of the mercerized hosiery manufacturers are finding business very much better is reflected in the fact that the Dixie Mercerizing Company is now operating at its fullest capacity. As seen by Carter Lupton, of the Dixie Company, business is improving. The company is not affected by the action of hosiery and underwear manufacturers in session here recently, according to Mr. Lupton for the company is prepared to put any degree of moisture in its mercerized yarns.

Contract for plans and specifications of the Dixie Spinning Company, which Carter and J. T. Lupton and others interested in the Dixie Mercerizing Company are the prime movers, has been let to Roberts & Company, well known textile engineers of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Lupton announced. It is expected that the engineers will be ready to let the contract in about three or four weeks.

Honea Path, S. C.—Lumber is now being placed on the ground and work is to begin in the near future on upwards of 130 residences at the Chiquola Mill of Honea Path. One hundred and thirty-two houses for operatives are to be erected in addition to a number of larger houses for the various overseers and officials who will be connected with the mill.

Decision to operate the mill both day and night was made some time ago, and it is to provide homes for the operatives who will be employed at night that the village will be virtually doubled in size. A tract of several acres was purchased by the company and new streets are being developed on which these homes are to be placed.

The lumber contract for these homes was awarded the Harper Lumber Company of this city. Officials of that company stated today that the houses to be built will be of the bungalow type, and entirely modern in every particular. The homes for employees will be of three types, containing either three, four or five rooms. The homes for over-

The construction of these houses will mean a large increase in the population of Honea Path, as the entire mill village is inside the corporate limits. The work is expected to be completed by October and after that time the number of employees will be virtually double what it now is, as the plant will be running both night and day.

The contract for the enlargement of the sewerage plant at the mill has been let to the Henry Constructors will be slightly larger.

\$24,000,000 Provided for Cotton Marketing.

Washington, D. C.—Approval of advances aggregating \$24,000,000 to cotton growers associations was announced by the War Finance Corporation.

The advances will be used to assist in the orderly marketing of cotton were approved as follows: Arkansas Farmers Union Cotton Growers' Association, \$1,000,000; Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association, \$3,000,000; South Carolina Cotton Growers' Association, \$10,000,000 and North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, \$10,000,000.

Marlboro Mills Decision Partially Reversed.

Asheville, N. C.—The Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting here, handed down a decision in the case of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, appellant, vs. the Marlboro Cotton Mills, of Marlboro, S. C., reversing in part the decision of the District Court at Charleston, S. C.

The case grew out of a default judgment issued against the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company for breach of contract brought by the Marlboro Cotton Mills involving \$121,492.05 damages claimed by the cotton mill company for losses due to failure of the Firestone Company to fulfill contractual obligations in the purchase of cord fabric. The case was appealed by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Ohio and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of West Virginia, acting jointly, on grounds that the process had not been legally served and it developed when the appeal was taken that the contract was not with the Virginia Company, but with the Ohio Company. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the order issued by the lower court at Charleston, directing that court to grant a temporary injunction until a final hearing should determine whether the default judgment was obtained without legal service of process, or through mistake, accident or fraud.

Plans Being Made for Many Mill Improvements.

Greenville, S. C.—J. E. Sirrine and Company, mill architects and engineers, of this city, and other similar concerns, are handling many projects for cotton mill enlargements in this section. A number of these, of which previous mention has been made, are summarized below:

Plans are now being drawn in the office of J. E. Sirrine & Company,

of this city, for the Hampshire Spinning Mills, of Clover, in Yory County. This mill will have a total of 20,000 spindles and will be four stories in height. The dimension of the main building will be 133 by 294 feet. Yarns will be manufactured and will be shipped to plants in the northeast for finishing and mercerizing. It is understood that this mill will cost approximately \$2,000,000 and will require from six to eight months to construct. It will be the third mill for Clover. Four hundred tons of reinforcing steel will be used in the construction of the Hampshire mill. The contract for the construction of a cloth room for the Seneca plant of the Victor-Monaghan mills has been let to J. C. Cunningham, of Greer. This building will be 45 by 150 feet in dimension.

Plans are now being drawn for a cloth storage warehouse for Victor mills at Greer. The exact size of the building and other information will be ready for release when plans are completed.

Bids have been called for on the construction of a boarding house for girls at Ware Shoals. This will be a hotel in reality, but will be intended only for girls and women working in the village. It will have 70 rooms and will be a distinct addition to the handsome structures already in Ware Shoals.

Work is progressing nicely on the five story extension of the Monaghan mill, near this city. Announcement of this was made some time ago and construction activities will be speeded-up as rapidly as possible.

A new quiller building for Dunear mills is now under way and will be completed within 30 days, it was stated yesterday. The Fiske-Carter Company, of Greenville, are the contractors.

Officials of the Calhoun Mills, of Calhoun Falls, announce that plans are being considered for the enlargement of that plant in the near future. It is likely that definite announcements along this line will be forthcoming in the near future.

Work is progressing nicely on the bleaching and finishing plant at Ware Shoals. This plant, it is understood, will be used for the finishing of goods made at other mills, which are also owned by the Riegel interests, which control the Ware Shoals mills.

Greenville engineers and Greenville contractors have figured largely in the extension of the village at Honea Path. The Chiquola Manufacturing Company, of Honea Path, is erecting 132 bungalow homes for operatives, in addition to several residences for employees.

Farris Commission Company Changes Name.

The Farris Commission Company, of Greenville, has applied to the Secretary of State for an amendment to its charter, increasing the capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000, and changing its name to The Southern Cotton Mills.

This concern was organized about a year ago, and distributes brown, colored and bleached cotton goods through the Southern and Central States. The officers are L. W. Farris, president, and C. S. Maree, secretary and treasurer. The company intends to carry on more extensive business with the increased capital.



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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

P. D. JOHNSON Co., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

German Hosiery Exports Smaller.

Washington.—With the Russian and Balkan markets ceasing to figure in German cotton goods exports, and the Asiatic markets being of less importance, present exports of German cotton hosiery are less than one-half of pre-war shipments, according to the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. The ability of Germany to undersell competing nations in foreign fields, owing to the situation of the mark, has not been sufficient stimulus to hold recent shipments to pre-war levels.

"In studying the exports," the re-

port states, "one is impressed with the great decrease in the year ended April, 1922, exports to the United Kingdom, United States, France and South Africa, compared with 1913. Other Western European countries than France, however, if not offering a greater outlet for actual amounts exported, have achieved greater comparative prominence. For example, Italy, while receiving in 1921-22 only about 56 per cent of its 1913 takings, has assumed a more active position among the total exports in the year just ended. China, which took 300,000 kilos in 1913, Can-

ada nearly the same amount, Australia over 400,000, Cuba 240,000, and Uruguay over 200,000 kilos, are included in 'other countries' in May, 1921-April, 1922, statistics. This goes to show that in the Far East and in North and South America, Germany is not meeting with the same success in selling its hosiery as it did before the war. What is keeping the German hosiery industry running at near capacity is not its export business so much as the desire of the German people to buy for the future, while prices are within reach."

Japanese Exports of Knit Goods Large.

There were 335,400 dozens of hosiery, valued at 1,343,300 yen, exported from Osaka in April, as compared with only 7,200 dozens, valued at 15,300 yen, in March. The principal destinations for these goods were India, Africa, Hongkong, and the Philippines. This increase is explained more or less by the arrival of a large consignment of European goods in Osaka as well as seasonal demand. (Japan Chronicle.)

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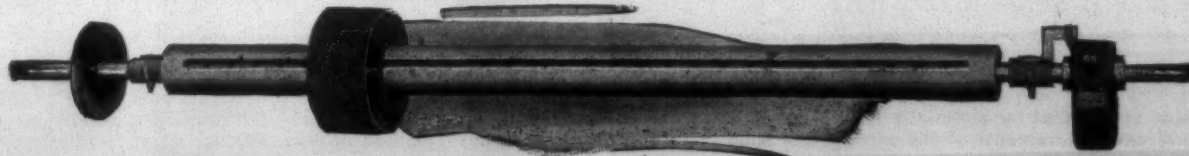
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In Memory of George H. Brown, Statesville, N. C.

Hon. George H. Brown, president of the Long Island Cotton Mills, Long Island, N. C., passed away on Sunday, June 18th, 1922, being in his 78th year. He made his home in Statesville, N. C., where he had lived for forty-seven years, moving to Statesville from Wilkes County, N. C., in the year 1875. Mr. Brown had a very active business career and continued active work until twelve days before his death. He was one of the pioneer bankers of the town of Statesville. His first venture in the banking business was in the year 1885 when a private bank was formed under the name of Cooper & Brown, Mr. Brown being the active member of the firm. This private bank under the management of Mr. Brown continued until the year 1887 when he was prime mover in the establishment of the First National Bank of Statesville, assuming the position as cashier and manager. It was while filling the position as cashier of this bank that he associated himself with three other business men and organized the Long Island Cotton Mills, which was incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, May 13th, 1890. He became secretary and treasurer of the mill without interfering with his other business duties.

The Long Island Cotton Mills began in a small way. The mill was one of the oldest cotton mills in the state, being built about the year 1857. The mill building was a small wooden structure, situated on the bank of the Catawba River and was known as Long Island, receiving its name from an island in the river at that point. Mr. Brown was very active in the affairs of the mill. It was not long until the old wooden building was torn down and a modern brick building erected in its place, this was in the year 1893. A few years later the mill was again enlarged by the addition of an annex to the main building.

While he was busy with the man-

agement of the Long Island Cotton Mills, these duties did not conflict with his services to the First National Bank of Statesville as he held the position as cashier until he resigned to accept the position as Collector of Internal Revenue for Fifth District of North Carolina, being appointed by President Roosevelt in the year 1906. After serving as collector for a period of seven years he again became active in the banking business of Statesville. In the year 1914 he organized the Peoples' Loan & Savings Bank of Statesville, becoming president of that institution and continuing as such until the time of his death.

There are now four banks in Statesville, and it will be seen from this statement that Mr. Brown organized two of them. During all the years that he was engaged in the banking business and his other interests, he continued to serve the Long Island Cotton Mills, beginning as Secretary and Treasurer, continuing in that capacity until he became collector, at which time he became president of the mill and continued the management of the affairs of the mill until the time of his death. With all his varied business interests to occupy his attention, he possibly took more interest in the affairs of the Long Island Cotton Mills than any other. Mr. Brown was a man that was noted for his rugged honesty, close application to business and wise counsel. He succeeded in every business in which he was actively engaged. He was a consistent member of the First Baptist Church of Statesville. He was devoted to his church. Of the three Baptist Churches in Statesville, Mr. Brown practically found and built two of them.

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68-72 Spindles. Will consider
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Printing by Rollers in the Textile Industry.

(Continued From Page 17.)

seeing it is sold loosely draped and not stretched over furniture, for which purpose it is mostly used, we cannot be surprised at its popularity as a saleable article.

The secret of successful printing is suiting the process to the cloth on which it is going. Naturally, a rough, uneven-textured cloth is suit-

able for broad decorative design and an even-textured cloth for finely engraved designs. Linen with its inequality of texture has been found eminently suitable for surface as well as hand block. Cotton cloth usually is too even and mechanically correct, but if in the spinning of the yarn we would arrive at the uneven qualities of the linen cloth, I am sure the surface printer would be made happy with a texture that suited his process admirably.

Now let us proceed to demonstrate the surface process.

Our first and most important step is putting the artist's sketch on to the rollers. Each color will have to be defined and transferred on to its separate roller; a process requiring great judgment and skill and also much experience. Allowances have to be made for fine fitting of the parts or sometimes a full fitting. In fact the "putter on" can mar the whole production of a factory if he is not something of an artist and cannot follow sympathetically the artist's original sketch.

All the rollers cut to receive their several colors can now be set up in the machine. In its rotation each roller must be very accurately registered to impress the cloth in its allotted place.

This is the contract of a color-charged roller or block and the textile; the impressing of the already woven texture of a cloth with a dye. The pressure can be too light or too heavy. In the printing of a wall paper we have a pressure which is mere contact because the paper has no texture and the color is nothing but pigment laid to dry on the paper's surface. In the printing of cretonne, however, some considerable pressure has to be used to feed a more or less "hungry" cloth—a term used by the hand craftsman—which has to be dried, steamed and washed and dried again before it is finished.

The contact pressure in the copper engraved roller process is tremendous. The cloth has, so to speak, to suck the color out of the roller's most delicately engraved part; even those parts of the roller more deeply engraved carry but very little color compared with the surface roller or block.

All the colors used now with very few exceptions are aniline dyes. There are several groups or families of these, all of which have their different qualities. They are: Acid, Basic, Direct, Mordant, Spirit, Culfide, Union, Vat.

In many color processes half tones are produced by a less deep incision in the plate or roller carrying the full tone. This is the case in the copper roller process used in cotton printing.

The half tone is called the "strip-ple" or, by the engraver, the "half-etch." This naturally carries less color to discharge on the cloth than the full etch. In the block process no such effects can be given and when a lighter tone is required another block must be supplied by the block cutter.

In surface printing, however, half tones can be given to the full tone by a very simple device. To illustrate this, I will give you, by way of diversion, a little experiment. Here is a sheet of white cartridge paper, on which I will, with clear water in my brush, draw three broad lines. Before this is dry, I will wash over the entire sheet with a green shade of color. You will now see that the three broad lines that I put in with clear water appear in a lighter half tone. The reason is obvious. The dry sheet of paper takes the full tone and the previously dampened portion of it takes only the half tone.

Apply this principle to a printing machine with its various rollers set up round the "bowl." The first roller to come into contact with the cloth carries no color at all, but merely water or "paste" and impresses this onto all parts of the design where half tones are intended. This "paste" roller must, of course, have cut on its surface parts which impress the cloth on some or all of the other color rollers. So you will see the great service this one roller performs in producing half tones of any or all of its followers in quick succession.

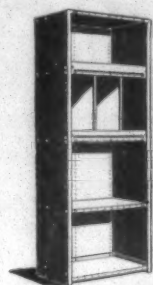
I have spoken of the old hand craftsman referring to a cloth as "hungry" when it absorbs much of this color. This water or paste roller on the surface cotton printing machine, may be considered as having half appeased this "hunger." This method of producing half tones is not well suited to the darker colors in a pattern. The results in these "mealy" or sooty effect, a very sure sign of differentiation from the hand block process where no mechanical half tone effects are possible.

The introduction of this "water" or half tone roller into a surface printing machine with twelve rollers, will result in giving the design all the appearance of being printed with double that number of colors. When, therefore, buyers are splitting hairs and farthings over prices and manufacturing costs, they will be out in their reckoning, if in counting up the number of colors, they do not remember this wonderful but simple device for producing half tones.

Preparation and Finishing of Cloth.

In describing to you the general process of preparing the cloth for printing and the after process of steaming and washing, I shall give you no more information than what you will find in the numerous technical text books on the art, but a cursory glance at the apparatus as used in some works (as you know, every works has its own tried formula) will give you sufficient idea of what the process is like.

If what I have said and the views I have expressed have the effect of procuring fair play for the little hand craft of block printing I shall have achieved something. The surface roller can never produce as good a thing as the hand block. A surface roller printed textile is a travesty of the hand craft which by its more careful and laborious process gives to the public a more lasting and beautiful production. As I have before said, speeding up production where artistic quality is concerned is always done at a sacrifice not only of durability in this case, but of richness and solidarity of effect. The machine by its enormous productive powers can supply the multitude and is a sound commercial proposition. If at the same time it is wisely controlled and can disseminate really beautiful patterns it is doing a good and necessary thing in the world; but when the machine-made article injures the reputation of hand work then all right-thinking people will condemn it, and in the long run it is bad business.



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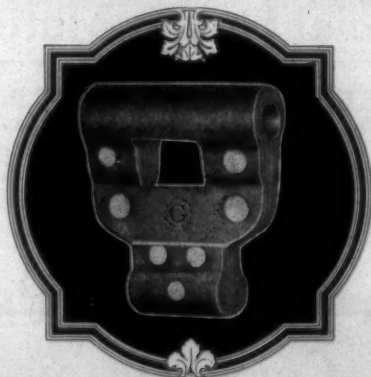
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Changes in Tariff Schedules.

The cotton schedule of the Tariff Bill, which is now up for consideration by the Senate, carries the following revisions which were made by the Tariff Committee.

Par. 902. Maximum duty on thread reduced from 45 to 35 per cent.

Par. 903. Proviso regarding average number of yarn made 80, instead of 100, wherever 100 appears in paragraph. Minimum rate in proviso of first and second brackets made 35 per cent, instead of 40 per cent. In proviso of third bracket, minimum rate on not to exceed 80 yarn made 20, instead of 15 per cent, plus one-fourth instead of three-tenth of 1 per cent for each number, and minimum on yarn averaging more than 80 made 40 per cent, instead of 45 per cent.

Par. 904. Recommendation to make 800 yard lengths of yarn in cloth be considered one pound stricken out, thus restoring 840 yard lengths to the pound, thus slightly affecting all cotton cloth rates downward.

Par. 905-A. Later part of bracket, that concerning cloths of not to exceed 30 and exceeding 30 yarn stricken out, thus leaving additional duty imposed, 12 per cent ad valorem. Addition written into paragraph making total duties imposed in pars. 903 and 904-a, applying to additional rates for cloth with vat dyes or from special looms, 45 per cent. Last bracket renumbered par. 905-B, the proviso made to include also par. 905-A and the word "coarser" changed in both cases where it appears to "Not finer."

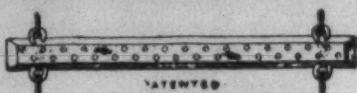
Par. 910. Rate on table damask lowered to 35 per cent from 40 per cent.

Par. 911. First rate on quilts or bedspreads made 40 per cent instead of 45 per cent; second rate made 25 per cent instead of 30 per cent; rate on sheets, pillowcases, etc., made 25 per cent instead of 30 per cent; rate on table and bureau covers, etc., made 30 per cent instead of 35 per cent.

Par. 914. This paragraph was rewritten so as to read:

"Gloves, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made of fabric knit on a warp-machine, if single fold of such fabric, when unshrunk and not sued, 50 per centum ad valorem; when shrunk or sued and not over eleven inches in length, \$2.50 per dozen pairs, and for each additional inch in excess of eleven inches, warp-knitting machine and not over more folds of fabric, made on a 10 cents per dozen pairs; if two or eleven inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs; and for each additional inch per dozen pairs; made of fabric knit in excess of eleven inches, 10 cents on other than on a warp-knitting machine, 50 per cent ad valorem; made of woven fabric 40 per cent ad valorem."

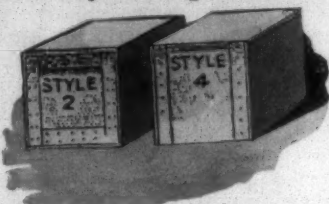
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Hosiery Dyer Wanted.

Hosiery Dyer by leading South-
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Must understand dyeing of silk
hosiery, cotton hosiery and heath-
er mixtures. Address Advertise-
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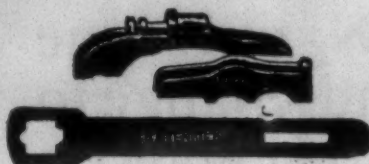
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Whitin medium gravity spindle.
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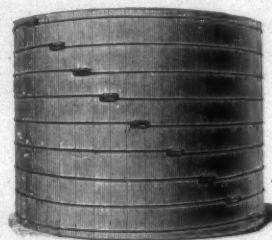


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Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

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Move Made to Throw Mills Out Rate Case.

Shelby, N. C.—Assistant Attorney General Frank N. Nash surprised attorneys for both sides of the Southern Power rate case at the special term of court over which Judge Bryson is presiding when he appeared as a representative of the corporation commission which fixed the rate from which both the cotton mills and the power company appealed and made a motion to dismiss the case so far as the mills are concerned on the ground that the corporation commission in fixing rate exercised a governmental power legislative in character and in which it was a representative of the entire citizenship; that a part of the users of power had no right to appeal from the findings of the commission unless it had an interest therein more specific and greater than the general public.

The action in the Superior court, argued Attorney Nash, generates into a mere advisory action between these mills and the power company in regard to the increase in rates. The statute creating the corporation commission at no time contemplated such a situation as this. In fixing rates by authority vested in it from the legislature is exercised one of the highest governmental functions and fixed them not only for the contending mills but for every user in the state. If every user in the state had the right to interfere in these proceedings and appeal from the commission when that body raised rates for service, then the act which established that body would be perverted from its purpose and the rulings of the commission could not have the force and effect intended in its creation.

The attorneys for the mills took

the position that they were parties to the action, that they held contracts fixing rate for power for five years, that the corporation commission recognized them as parties to the action, gave them notice of all proceedings and that no notice of all proceedings and that no notice was given either by the corporation commission or by the assistant attorney general that the corporation commission would be represented in this case.

Judge Biggs moved therefore that corporation commission be not permitted to be represented.

Judge Bryson overruled the motion of Attorney General Nash to dismiss the case so far as the mills were concerned and overruled the motion of Judge Biggs not to let the corporation commission appear in the case.

Attorney Nash said he will come back and continue to represent the commission, more especially to preserve the jurisdiction of the state. The case was postponed until next Monday on account of the illness of Attorney W. O. O'B. Robinson for the power company and at that time the mills will probably move to dismiss because the power company does an interstate business, and the case should go to the Interstate Commerce commission in Washington.

Cotton Trade of Rotterdam Active.

According to the Rotterdam Cotton Association imports of cotton at that port during May amounted to 10,322 bales, while exports were 7,490 bales and stocks on hand May 31 were 10,292 bales. The total cotton arrivals at Rotterdam from August 1, 1921, to May 31, 1922, amounted to 91,458 bales. (Acting Commercial Attache Howard W. Adams, The Hague, Netherlands.)

SAVE MONEY

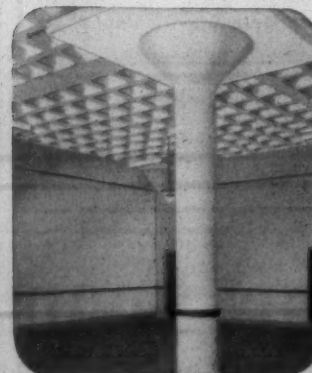
Stop wasting time and material splicing rope for card bands and other similar drives and use our double loop hook bands. We make them to fit both grooves and length. Good stock, any size and length. They are always ready, can be put on in a few seconds and they stay put.

We also make single loop (tie) bands for spinning, twisting, spoolers, etc.

Prices and samples on application.

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Charlotte, N. C.

It Wears Like the Wall Itself



Brighten every room in your building with Dixielite. It attracts and reflects more daylight than any other mill white made. It lasts years longer.

Dixielite is pure white and stays pure white. Age cannot turn it yellow nor make it chip, crack or peel. It is the perfect white finish for walls and ceilings. Write for Booklet No. 55, "Keeping in the Spotlight."

OUTSIDE, use Bay State Brick and Cement coating on buildings of brick, cement and stucco—it beautifies and waterproofs. Write for Booklet 77.

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Some Phases of the Human Element in Industrial Development. (Continued From Page 10.)

sociologist and the economist as well as the medical man and the health worker, should awaken to the possibilities for human betterment which can be achieved through education in matters relating to nutrition."

Dr. Leonard Blumgart, of New York; Dr. William A. White, of Washington, and others have written illuminatingly on the Mental Hygiene of Childhood.

But, all these and other aspects will be briefly summarized in our study, as also will be emphasized that the problem is to be solved only by cooperation and working out the answers with the operatives themselves and with all other citizens of the industrial communities.

Some Economist has said that the public is the residuary legatee of all the income received by any man over and above the actual personal expense of himself and his family. It is quite true. What can any man do with that excess income except to squander it, or to invest it, or to endow with it or to give it away—in either case the public is the recipient and the beneficiary. The only privilege the man of wealth really enjoys is the selection of which one or ones of the different ways it shall go. The average Southern mill man is a splendid example of this doctrine. He usually starts small, often has come up from the ranks, succeeds in a small way and gradually works up to an income that provides the usual necessities and luxuries of life; his success from that point on means only more income to be reinvested by enlarging his plant, added responsibilities and worries and no more necessities nor luxuries. With a proper realization of this profound philosophy, I am sure that all of us will see that we can best add to our own happiness and peace with the world by investing more and more of our own excess income in the health and happiness of our fellow man."

Cotton Finishers Stand With Garvan on Dye Situation.

The National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics has unanimously adopted a resolution against "any action that jeopardizes and tends to wreck an industry vital to the textile industry of the United States" and against Government action tending to restore a German monopoly in dyestuffs. The resolution was passed at a meeting following a demand by the alien property custodian of the surrender of former German patents now being held by the Chemical Foundation. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, the Attorney General of the United States has instituted suit against The Chemical Foundation, Inc., for the restoration of the patents on German dyes, and

"Whereas, The Chemical Foundation, Inc., purchased these patents in good faith from the United Government for the common benefit of the American people, and

"Whereas, through such purchase and the wise administration of their

trust by The Chemical Foundation, Inc., large investments of American capital have been made in chemical plants for the manufacture of colors under license from The Chemical Foundation, Inc., therefore

"Be it resolved, that this association, as large users of these dyes, protests against an action that jeopardizes and tends to wreck an industry vital to the textile interests of the United States; and we furthermore protest against the action of the Government as tending to restore a vicious German monopoly from which we have happily escaped."

Consumption of Artificial Silk.

Interesting figures on the great increase in the consumption of artificial silk in the United States during the past ten years are given by Dr. George Rucker, chemical director of the Du Pont Fibersilk Company, in an article in the current issue of this product. In 1912 some 2,500,000 pounds of artificial silk were used in this country; in 1921 nearly 20,000,000 pounds were used. Dr. Rucker says:

"Artificial silk began to be used in the United States, in quantity, about 1910. By 1912, the imports from Europe had reached one and one-half million pounds and by 1914, two and three-quarter million pounds. The domestic production had increased from almost nothing in 1910 to over one million pounds in 1912 and to two and one-half million pounds in 1914. The war caused importations to fall to about three hundred thousand pounds a year, but the domestic production was increased so that by the end of the war it amount to over six million pounds. Since then the combined domestic production and importations have steadily increased to a figure which for 1921 was nearly 20 million pounds or about fifty per cent as much as the total consumption of natural silk for the same year."

Many new methods of employing it in manufacture have been found. In this regard, Dr. Rucker says:

"Before 1915, artificial silk was used principally in the manufacture of hosiery and braid; it had not yet reached the perfection required for other textile purposes. After 1915, however, it began to be used in the manufacture of cloth. Greater familiarity with its qualities has gradually led to a greater and more diversified use in weaving, knitting, lace-making and the manufacture of pile fabrics like velvet and artificial fur. While before 1915, over 75 per cent of the artificial silk was used for hosiery, today only about 40 per cent is so used."

Raw-Silk Costs Maintain Lyon Silk-Goods Prices.

The present high cost of raw silk is a formidable barrier to profitable reduction in the prices of manufactured silk by Lyon manufacturers. However, the Lyon silk mills are running to an extent sufficient to warrant a reduction of wages. (Vice Consul Hugh S. Fullerton, Lyons, France.)

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Although there was some improvement in the general tone of the yarn market last week, buyers continued to show reluctance to pay present prices and the sales for the week were not large. Inquiries from underwear mills carried prices that were at least 5 cents under prices quoted by many commission merchants and 7 cents under the asking prices of the mills carried prices that were at these from these inquiries and buyers were able to pick up yarn at their own figures only in isolated cases.

The attitude of the jobbers toward yarn prices as expressed following a meeting of underwear manufacturers created much resentment in the yarn trade here, the jobbers having stated that they will pay only such advances for yarns as they can absorb themselves without having to pass the raise on to their customers. The manufacturers were told that price advances of from 7 to 12 cents a dozen over last year's opening prices would be considered reasonable. Yarn interests here regard this view as ridiculous in that last year's opening prices were based on yarn at 22 1-2 cents, while today's prices is 39 cents.

During the week the price of knitting yarns was marked up from a half cent to a cent a pound. There was a slightly better demand from the underwear mills, but nothing like a real buying movement was noted.

No branch of the weaving industry is showing much interest in yarns at this time. Weavers are buying only in spots and these sales are in very small quantities. Weavers of ratine yarns are showing some disposition to buy more freely and business with them is reported as being fairly good. Insulating trades are buying only in a very limited way.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

10s	35 1/2 @
12s to 14s	36 1/2 @ 37 1/2
2-ply 16s	38 @
2-ply 20s	40 @
2-ply 24s	41 @
2-ply 26s	43 @
2-ply 30s	45 @
2-ply 40s	58 @ 60
2-ply 50s	75 @

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

5s to 10s	33 @
10s to 12s	34 @ 35
14s	37 @
16s	39 @
20s	41 @
24s	42 @
26s	43 @
30s	44 @ 45
36s	55 @
40s	58 @ 59
40s extra	65 @ 66

50s	76 @ 79
60s	87 @ 89

Carpet—

8s, 3, 4 and 5-ply	31 @
--------------------	------

Tinged Insulating Yarns.

6s, 1-ply	29 @ 30
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	31 @ 33
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	33 @
12s, 2-ply	33 1/2 @
20s, 2-ply	37 @
30s, 2-ply	41 @

Duck Yarns.

3, 4 and 5-ply—	35 @
8s	36 @
10s	36 @ 39
16s	38 @
20s	41 @

Southern Single Chain Warps.

6s to 10s	35 @
12s	36 @
14s	36 1/2 @
16s	39 @
20s	41 @ 42
22s	41 @
24s	42 @
26s	43 @ 44
30s	39 @
40s	59 @ 61

Southern Single Skeins.

6s to 8s	34 @
10s	35 @
12s	36 @
14s	36 1/2 @
16s	39 @
20s	41 @
22s	41 1/2 @
24s	42 @
26s	43 @ 44
30s	46 @ 47

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	34 @
10s	35 1/2 @ 36
12s	36 @ 37
14s	37 @
16s	37 1/2 @
18s	38 @
20s	39 @ 40
22s	40 @ 41
24s	42 @
26s	43 @
30s	44 @ 45
30s double carded	48 @ 51
30s tying in	42 @
40s	59 @

Southern ombed Peeler Skeins, Etc.

2-ply 30s	73 @
2-ply 36s	81 @
2-ply 40s	83 @
2-ply 50s	91 @
2-ply 60s	1 05 @
2-ply 70s	1 10 @
2-ply 80s	1 25 @

Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	47 1/2 @
12s	48 @
14s	48 1/2 @
16s	50 @
20s	51 @
22s	52 @
26s	54 @
28s	56 @
30s	62 @
32s	63 1/2 @
34s	66 @
36s	68 @
40s	73 @
50s	83 @
60s	94 @

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.

20s, 2-ply	47 @
22s, 2-ply	48 @
24s, 2-ply	49 @
30s, 2-ply	55 @
36s, 2-ply	61 @
40s, 2-ply	63 @
45s, 2-ply	68 @
50s, 2-ply	79 @

Eastern Carded Cones.

10s	39 @
12s	39 1/2 @
14s	40 1/2 @
16s	41 @
20s	49 @
22s	45 @
26s	26s 47 @
28s	49 @

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Business in the cotton goods markets showed considerable improvement as the week closed. Practically all divisions of the market ruled firmer, in spite of the many adverse circumstances that tended to slow up business. The tendency to advance prices showed continued strength and as the new upward movement is comparatively in the early stages, the market is better able to stand such reverses as are being met. The outstanding feature of the present market situation is the uncertainty which exists relative to the size of the cotton crop. Guesses, estimates and predictions concerning the crop are yet to be taken only for what they are worth and it is still too early to get an accurate idea of what the size of the crop will be.

As the week ended, a much stronger tone was evident in the cloth markets, and some large orders were placed. Prices showed little change. Good business was placed on shade cloth and sateens in the narrow widths. The demand for print cloths was rather irregular, and sales from second hands were made at prices that could not move goods in first hands. Some business in specialties was noted. Top market prices were paid for osnaburges, curtain cloths, and low count pongees. Prices on 64x64 twills advanced an eighth cent to 9 7-8 cents.

On sheetings several centers stated that, from inquiries, they looked for a good business with the jobbing trade next week. Others were not so hopeful, suggesting that the indications were for a quiet spell of about 10 days. In 31-inch, 5.00 yard, 7 5-8 cents net, was reported; 7 cents net, for 6.15 yard. A few cars of the 6.15 yard sold at this price during the week. There was interest in 5.50 yard, but not at over 7 3-4 cents, net, which mills would not consider. The best mill price was 7 7-8 cents, net—and that was for nearby. For 36-inch, 5.00 yard, 8 1-2 cents, net, was quoted. The asking price for 4.70 yard was 9 cents—and some buyers reported having had October offered to them at less. In 37-inch, 40 squares, 4.00 yard, there were stories of 9 5-8 cents, net, in second hands, with first hand prices all higher. The quotation of 56x60, 4.00 yard, is 11 cents with terms.

Expressions of jobbers reveal that while they are by no means enthusiastic, they are gradually being won over to the cause of higher prices.

Based on raw material costs, it was admitted that the mills are warranted in asking higher prices, for the next few months at least, and that it will be only a matter of time before the jobber will have to advance his prices, which up to now have been below replacement. It is strongly insisted that the average retailer can well afford to pay higher, considering the margin of profit he is insuring himself today—and the jobbers point out, "getting away with it." This state of affairs is the cause for not a little resentment among jobbers and converters.

In the Fall River print cloth market estimated sales are placed at 120,000 pieces, but the fact that the bulk of the trading was in the 36-in. low construction, only a small volume of money was involved. Despite the fact that cotton declined some, mills generally asked higher prices and are quite firm in their ideas.

Sateens and twills have been in moderate demand.

The low counts on the 36-inch constructions continued in fair request sales of 20x12 at 2 1-4 cents being reported with frequency and the demand still holding. The 20x14 have been the most active of the week, and the total sales are made up are largely of these constructions.

There was a tendency toward better inquiry for the 38 1-2 inch styles, but only nominal business resulted. The wide standard, 64x60, 5.35, sold at 9 cents, and are still available at that figure. In the 25-inch category, 56x44, 10.55, sold in fair way at 4 7-8 cents.

In the sateens the demand has continued exceptionally good, considering the quiet period in other lines. The 37 1-2 inch, 64x104, 4.37, were strong at 13 1-4 cents, and the 64x88, 4.70 at 12 cents. The 39-inch, 64x104, 4.20 sold at 13 1-2.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.....	7½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	6½
Gray goods, 38 1-2-in., 64x64s...	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	9½
Gray goods, 38-in., 80x80s.....	12½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	12½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.....	11½
Brown sheetings, So. Std.....	13½
Tickings, 8-ounce	22½
Denims, 2.20	18
Staple gingham	16½
Dress gingham	10@22½
Standard prints	10½
Kid finished cambrics	8½@9½



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Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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Standard
Size of the South

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills
using SIZOL

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The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

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CREAM SOFTENER

ALIZARINE ASSISTANTS

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For Stripping and Discharge Printing

MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991

LEVULINE

To soften Sulphur and Developed Black

SCROOPING COMPOUND

For Silk and Cotton Hosiery

Want Department

Wanted.—Position as cloth-room overseer. 25 years experience, 15 years as overseer in large mill. Good reference furnished. Age 41; married. Cloth, Care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Want position as overseer of spinning; 20 years' experience overseer and second hand on hosiery yarns; capable of running any size job. Can give best of reference. Overseer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Position as tying-in machine operator. Have had four years experience and can furnish good references. Address, Tyeing, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted.

Position as manager or superintendent of yarn or weave mill. 25 years experience in all departments of cotton mill. Best of reference from past employers. Cotton Mill, Care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Yarn Mill For Sale.

8,000 spindle yarn mill, making average 16s single or ply, in good condition, making money at this time.

Help conditions are exceptionally favorable.

The price is reasonable and this is an opportunity for someone wanting a mill in the South.

Address Yarn Mill, Care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Second Hand Wanted.

Want A-No. 1 second hand for card room on low grade cotton. Must be capable of handling the job and must have best of references. Mill in large city in Georgia. Job pays \$3.00 per day. Address Second, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

1—47 Loom Damask weaving plant.

1—6,600 spindle Whitin ply yarn mill, balanced for 25's.

For attractive price and complete description, write C. L. Upchurch & Sons, Athens, Ga.



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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent. Excellent reason for changing. Would like to submit my references to mill needing high class man. Address No. 3539.

WANT position as superintendent. Now have superintendent's place in medium sized plant, but wish larger job. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3540.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in large mill shop and have always given satisfaction over long period of years. References to show character, qualifications and training. Address No. 3541.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in good mill, but wish to locate in Carolinas or Georgia. High class man who can produce results. Address No. 3542.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or weaver. Now getting \$3,000 salary, but will take place at \$150 a month in more healthy location. Experienced in large mill; both white and colored goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 3543.

WANT position as cloth room overseer second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer in denim plant. Excellent references. Address No. 3544.

COTTON CLASSER and stapler desires position, preferably with mill. Experienced and can furnish references. Address No. 3545.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Prefer mill on colored goods. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3546.

WANT position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Practical man of long experience who can handle your carding or spinning on economical and paying basis. Address No. 3548.

WANT position as carder. Age 40; 18 years' experience in number of good mills. Gilt edge references. Address No. 3548.

WANT position as overseer weaving, beaming, slashing or quilting. Have handled all of above departments and can give good references. Now overseer weaving in mill on checks and chambrays in mill of 800 looms. Address No. 3549.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Now employed, but wish larger place. Good references. Address No. 3550.

WANT position as overseer of cloth. High class man of good habits who thoroughly understands the efficient handling of cloth room. Address No. 3551.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Age 43; 18 years' as overseer; good record as manager of help. Now employed as carder, but wishes larger place. References. Address No. 3553.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Settled man of good habits, long experience on both plain and fancy weaves. References. Address No. 3553.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Experience for more than 20 years as superintendent and overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3555.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Competent, reliable man of long experience. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3556.

WANT position as superintendent, manager or office manager in large mill. Can manage plant on efficient basis and would like opportunity to show qualifications to mill needing A1 man. Address No. 3557.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Thoroughly qualified in both departments and have had long experience as overseer in a number of

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Best of references. Address No. 3558.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully run some of the best mills in the South and can furnish references showing long period of satisfactory and productive service. Address No. 3559.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Experienced and capable man of long experience. Settled habits. Address No. 3560.

WANT position as superintendent, carder and spinner, or both. Experienced man of practical ideas. Excellent references. Address No. 3561.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long record of good service and have always given satisfaction. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 3562.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Weaving experience covers period of over 20 years on wide variety of fabrics. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 3563.

WANT position as carder. Long experience and have special knowledge of combed work. Excellent references. Address No. 3566.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle plain or fancy work. Draper job preferred. Would accept place as designer in large mill. Thoroughly capable weaver in every respect. References. Address No. 3567.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Have worked in some of the best mills in South and always gotten good results. Good references. Address No. 3565.

WANT position as overseer carding. Practical man who can handle carding in efficient manner. Long experience. Specially qualified for combed work. Address No. 3568.

WANT position as superintendent. By experience and training am especially fitted to handle combed yarn mill. Will gladly submit references to mill desiring high class, experienced superintendent. Address No. 3569.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent in medium sized mill. Now employed as superintendent, but do not like location of mill. Long experience and thoroughly understand card loom details. Address No. 3570.

WANT position as cotton classer or buyer for mill in Carolinas or Georgia. Several years' experience in buying and classing long and short cotton, domestic and export. A-1 references. Address No. 3571.

WANT position as overseer of carding; 18 years' experience as carder and am competent and reliable in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3572.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed in medium sized mill, but am capable of handling job. References showing character and ability gladly furnished. Address No. 3573.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed, but wish better paying place. Many years as superintendent and overseer, and am familiar with all departments of mills. Address No. 3574.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder or spinner. Many years as superintendent and overseer and can successfully operate any size mill. Good reference. Address No. 3576.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed in good mill. Experienced as superintendent and overseer for more than 20 years. Excellent references. Address No. 3576.

WANT position as outside foreman. Experienced in the work and know how to keep the property up. Married, with family of mill help. Excellent references. Address No. 3577.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. My experience over many years fits me for either of the three positions. Best of references. Address No. 3578.

WANT positions as superintendent, preferably of print cloth mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Thoroughly experienced in handling a mill, but on outside and inside. References. Address No. 3579.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have always gotten good results. Would like opportunity to submit my record to mill needing high class man. Address No. 3580.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience and can give best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3581.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Prefer mill making ginghams or fancy shirtings. Also consider position finishing and bleaching plant. Good references. Address No. 3582.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in mill on white work. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Thoroughly experienced in cloth room. Address No. 3583.

WANT position as overseer of slasher room, tying-in and drawing-in. Would consider large room only. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3584.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both. High class man of excellent character and ability to get results. Fine references. Address No. 3585-A.

WANT position as roller coverer, and belt man. Now employed but wish to change. Married, age 35, 12 years' experience. Good references. Address No. 3585-B.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room, or would consider place as traveling salesman for mill supply house. Excellent references. Address No. 3586.

WANT position as traveling salesman in textile trade. Ten years' experience in this field. Also experienced as weaving and slasher man. Address No. 3587.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Prefer mill in North Carolina. Good man of long experience. References. Address No. 3588.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best of references to show that I can deliver the goods. Address No. 3589.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in number of good mills and can give fine references to show character and ability. Address No. 3590.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as assistant superintendent in large mill, but am competent to handle mill. Fine references. Address No. 3591.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Am textile graduate of N. C. State College and have worked around mill all my life. Now employed as overseer spinning. Excellent references. Address No. 3592.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed in good mill but am competent to handle better position. Excellent references. Address No. 3593.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer spinning, or salesman. Many years experience in erecting and overhauling carding and spinning, also as overseer spinning. Good references. Address No. 3594.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed in good mill, but have good reasons for changing. Best of references. Address No. 3595.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or plain weave plant, or overseer carding and spinning. Long experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 3596.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder and spinner in large mill. Fine references. Address No. 3597.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or assistant superintendent. Am middle-aged man of temperate habits, married, and can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3598.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Now have good night job, but wish to work in day. Excellent references. Address No. 3599.

WANT position as overseer finishing. Thoroughly competent and reliable and have excellent references. Address No. 3600.

WANT position as overseer of small room, or second hand in large room. Now employed, but want to change. Good references. Address No. 3601.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but have excellent reasons for wanting to change. Would be glad to submit references to mill needing high class man. Can prove that I can get good results. Address No. 3602.

WANT position as second hand in weaving or loom fixer. Good record and good references to show for it. Address No. 3603.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such in large mill, but prefer change of locality. Excellent references. Address No. 3604.

WANT position as overseer spinning or carding and spinning. Man of good character and settled habits, steady and experienced worker. Address No. 3605.

WANT position as general manager, superintendent or assistant superintendent. High class man of long experience, and thoroughly understand all phases of cotton manufacturing. Excellent references. Address No. 3606.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or spinning. Excellent references to show ability and character. Address No. 3607.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Many years' experience and am thoroughly competent to handle either process. References. Address No. 3608.

WANT position as master mechanic. Understand both steam and electric plant, and can handle large or small mill. Address No. 3609.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed, but wish larger place. Good references. Address No. 3610.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 38, good habits, steady worker. Good references, showing experience and qualifications. Address No. 3611.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Good weaver of long experience. Can handle wide variety of fabrics. Address No. 3612.

WANT position as overseer large cloth room. Thirteen years' experience on all kinds of white goods. Age 32, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of references. Address No. 3613.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had 24 years' experience, textile education, 3 years on the duck. Best of references. Address No. 3614.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Excellent worker, long experience, good references. Address No. 3615.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent of good yarn mill. Good references to show past record and experience. Address No. 3616.

WANT position as overseer spinning. North Carolina preferred. Am thoroughly experienced in spinning and have handled rooms in some of the best mills in North Carolina. Fine references. Address No. 3617.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Competent, experienced man who can get real results. Good references. Address No. 3618.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in both steam and electric plants. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3619.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill on white work, or carder and spinner in larger mill. Excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3620.

WANT position as assistant to superintendent, agent or president. Long experience as mill man, stenographer, general office man. Textile college and I. C. S. courses. References. Address No. 3621.

WANT position as superintendent or spinner; 18 years an overseer and superintendent. Present job for two years. Have run some of the best jobs in the South. Wish change of locality, Piedmont section preferred. Address No. 3622.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving, white or colored, plain or fancy work. Have handled some of the best jobs in the Carolinas and can get results. Best of references. Address No. 3623.

WANT position as master mechanic. Competent man of long experience in mill and machine work. Address No. 3624.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Fine references. Address No. 3625.

WANT position as overseer weaving in medium size mill or second hand in large mill making sheetings, prints, pajama checks. Experienced on both plain and Draper looms. Can come on short notice. References show I can deliver the goods. Address No. 3626.

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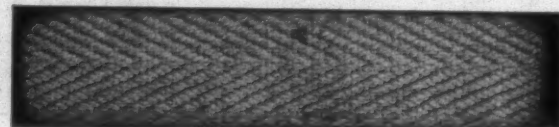
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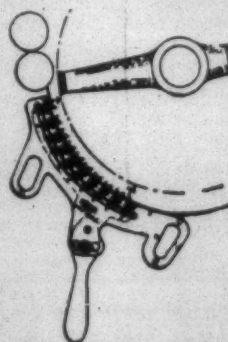
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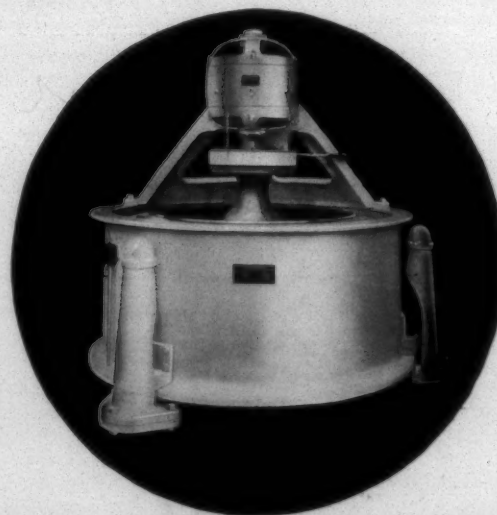
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